Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME 6. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872. NUMBER 14.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. These are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc., in all of these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of APRIL, the following real estate, to wit:

Three hundred acres, more or less, late property of James Graham, dec'd., situate partly in Green township, Indiana county, and partly in Cambria county, with a frame dwelling house and log barn and other outbuildings thereon. About one hundred acres are heavily timbered with Pine and Oak Timber; the balance is partly improved and partly timbered. The land will be sold in a body or in lots to suit purchasers. The property is a most valuable one, and should attract the attention of purchasers.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m.
JOHN MARTIN,
THOS. PATTERSON,
April 20-2t. Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Al. Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on *Monday*, the 29th day of *April*, at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate to wit: All the right, title, and interest of A. G. Fry, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in West Ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting on Julian street 50 feet adjoining lot of Wm. H. Sechler on the north, lot of William Kittell on the south, and extending back 60 feet to lot of A. G. Fry—not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. A. Shoemaker. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, April 8, 1872.

A PATRIARCHAL COMMUNITY.

A Settlement Isolated from the Rest of Humanity—Romantic Story Related by the Chief of the Lonely Village.

One of the most extraordinary and romantic narrations possible is that told in the current number of *The Overland Monthly*, relating to a strange community that had lived for more than a century in the forests of New York without any communication, direct or indirect, with the outside world. The writer tells the story as follows:

Anterior, and up to about the year 1825, the region of country bordering on New York and Pennsylvania, from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, was little better than a solitude, dotted here and there with villages. Its prosperity was greatly retarded by the difficulty of communicating with New York and other cities, as marts of produce, and whence to draw supplies. To develop the resources and lay open the hidden wealth of this almost inaccessible region, the Legislature of the State of New York, at its annual session of 1825, on the recommendation of De Witt Clinton—then Governor of that State, and, next to Henry Clay, the pioneer of American "Internal Improvements"—passed an act authorizing the survey of a route for a great State road along the southern border of the State, from the North river to Lake Erie. Judge Jabez D. Hammond, of Otsego county, Alfred S. Conkling, afterward United States District Judge, and Nathaniel Ritchie, of Saalem—subsequently Lieutenant Governor—were appointed a State Board of Commissioners for that purpose. To select and locate the most eligible route and to ascertain the most feasible eastern terminus for such road, three companies were organized under the supervision of these Commissioners; the principal one starting from Newburg, and pursuing a route now nearly identical with that of the New York and Erie Railroad—the offspring of that pioneer exploration. This party, of which the writer was one, consisted of seventeen persons—engineers, surveyors, flag and chain-bearers, commissioners, etc.—under the guidance of Joseph Henry, Esq., now, and for many years past, the worthy Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington. Most of the party were from cities, and had joined the company more from love of excitement than motives of professional zeal or pecuniary benefit.

After a few days' surveying through the settled country, we struck into the pathless woods, and met almost daily thereafter with adventures which gave a zest to our labors and dissipated all regret at our undertaking. Our endeavors to select the most level route led us still deeper into the dark and apparently untrodden forest comprising that part of Sullivan county, New York, bordering on Pennsylvania; and, for days, no sign of civilization had been visible, but where the immense size of the trees, the absence of track or trail, the deep softness of the ground strewn with accumulations of years, perhaps centuries of decayed leaves and moss-covered limbs, proclaimed a primeval forest, and assured us of our entire isolation from all mankind. One afternoon a shrill whistle from the guide arrested our progress, and a sound ahead—unmistakably the accent of a human voice—broke the stillness of the solitude and put us on the *qui vive* of excitement and anticipation. What could it mean? For eight days we had been penetrating this wild desolation, which we had been assured was an uninhabited wilderness. Listening a moment, we approached the place whence the sound came, and there stood before us, erect and unabashed, a human figure, apparently six feet in height, with clear, gray eyes, clean cut features of the Saxon type; skin dark, approaching swarthiness; long, straight hair of dark hue; and a face, to all appearances, an entire stranger to a razor; with a head covering of plaited straw and a shirt of deer skin belted to the waist, exhibiting a well proportioned and manly form, and, to our surprise, clearly not an Indian—the only indication about him of savage or Indian life being shoes of untanned deer skin bound to the feet with strings of the same material. Such was the apparition, whose response, on being accosted in the English language, seemed a jargon of broken English, German and Indian, as he informed us that here was his home, and that he lived only three miles distant, where there was a settlement, to which he invited us. Following his guidance, we found, to our surprise, a colony of some forty or fifty persons—men, women and children—comprising a society, or community, that had not been included in any census, and who for a period of more than half a century had been, and still were, wholly unknown to the surrounding settlements.

The panorama before us was in every respect strange and peculiar; an oasis of some sixty or seventy acres of cleared land, on which were growing corn, beans, potatoes and other vegetables, and near the centre of which were eight or ten rude log huts. A couple of tame buffaloes and a few horses and cows, together with some fowls and pigs, imparted to the place a somewhat civilized appearance, and divested it of any aspect of barbarism. From these rude huts there issued, with surprised stare, a motley crowd, clad in habiliments mostly of tanned skin, ornamented with straw, feathers and slightly stained bark, which, though unmistakably original, were, by some of the younger females, made with some pretentions to comeliness and even coquetry; yet, so unlike anything modern, that it seemed like a transition to the dark ages. We were escorted by our conductor to the most pretentious of these habitations, situated in the centre of the group, and there presented to the chief or patriarch of the community. He received us with a degree of quiet dignity, not free, however, from a perceptible shade of uneasiness, as his glance surveyed our number and appointments, but which, as the interview progressed, disappeared. He was seated on a kind of camp stool, with a tanned skin stretched across it, in a hut about fourteen feet square; the floor of hardened earth was covered with mats and skins of animals, and the walls were decorated with hunting implements and fishing apparatus.

He was a robust, heavy-bearded, white-haired old man, apparently seventy-five or eighty years of age, with a brown, leathery complexion. The long silence was broken by our chief asking him how long he had lived in this wilderness—for some of the huts seemed many years old.

"Yes," he replied, "they are so; and I have lived here many years—since I was a boy."

"Have you no intercourse with the outside world?"

"No; we take care of ourselves, and"—looking at our party suspiciously—"we don't want any interference from outsiders."

"But are you happy and contented?"

"Yes, we always have been; but the young folks have lately got an idea from a hunter who lost his way in the forest, and, like you, happened upon us, that there is a better state of things outside here, and it is hard work to control them and keep them quiet."

"Pardon me for saying that I am inclined to think them more than half right; and, although we do not come here to disturb your quiet and happy community—for our business is that of surveying a route for a great State road—yet we think we can interest, and perhaps benefit you, by telling of the outside world, of which you must necessarily now be ignorant; and we would like to hear from you some thing of your history—the place whence, and the reason why, you came here."

"You speak so kindly," replied the old man, "that, although the story is painful, and only wholey known to two of us, after you have rested, and have seen and conversed with some of our people, and satisfied your evident curiosity, I will tell it to you."

We were not long in overcoming their shyness, and soon found them obliging and willing to show and explain their mode of living, their houses and households. Among their culinary utensils were drinking cups of horn, bowls and plates, with a variety of articles of baked clay of considerable ingenuity and beauty; mats of straw, grasses and pine bark, woven or plaited, ornamented the floor, and swinging cradles of willow, artistically interwoven with variegated barks, were cosy resting places for the tiny occupants, who were robed in a single garment, made of the finest skin of the fawn. An accurate description of the costume of the female portion of this community would require a more intimate knowledge of the feminine toilet than the writer possesses; but certainly no one could fail to admire the blooming cheek, the elastic step, the well-proportioned forms of these bright-eyed maidens, as they here met our admiring gaze. One article of dress—a reminiscence of home and by-gone years—attracted our attention. It was a little cloak, with the hood thrown back, and dotted with tufts of feathers—the sacredly cherished property of the chief's aged companion. But strange and crude as were their outward appearance and surroundings, we found that their ideas of conventional life—its privileges, duties and obligations—were much more so; and, to our questions as to their history, genealogy, marital, parental and filial relations, they seemed utterly at a loss, and to regard it all as a very tangled skein. They were all brothers and sisters; some brothers first cousins to their own sisters; others, step-relations—with very short steps at that—to their own wives, and some almost their own grandfathers.

The patriarch, in compliance with his promise, proceeded to give us a sketch of the origin and cause of the seclusion of the community:

Soon after the middle of the last century, and subsequent to the old French war and Braddock's defeat, two little children—Karl Buehler, aged seven, son of Philip Buehler, and Susan, aged seven, only daughter of the widow Stearns, of Germantown, Pa., then the very border of western frontier settlements—went, one afternoon, with other children, to gather berries. Having strayed some distance from their companions into the woods, they wandered on, regardless of their course or the flight of time, until, to their surprise, they were overtaken by the shades of night. Bewildered and frightened, they endeavored to retrace their steps, until the darkness and their utter exhaustion left them no alternative but to lie down and wait for morning.

How long they slept they never knew. The boy was suddenly awakened by a grip upon his arm, and, opening his eyes, he saw bending over him, with a fiendish scrowl, an Indian, decorated with paint and feathers. His cry of terror aroused his little companion, whose wild shrieks woke the echoes of the forest, as her gaze encountered the savage. Their first impulse was to run; but the savage instantly had the boy pinioned, and then dragged them, regardless of their cries, deeper into the forest, where he was joined by his companions; and for days, with worn and weary feet, they were obliged to keep pace with their captors, until they reached the encampment.

For a period of five toilsome and bitter years, the two incessantly sought every means of escape from a captivity worse than death, but without success—the slightest suspicion of even a desire on their part to escape bringing upon them unmerciful chastisement. With the increasing severity of their treatment, the yearning for parents and home increased. Their growing years, and the evident regard exhibited by the old chief toward Susan, who, as she approached womanhood, became in his eyes—as she was, in fact—exceedingly comely ("as you may judge for yourself," said he; "for there she sits," pointing to an aged woman sitting near him), made them desperate, and they determined to seize the first opportunity to escape, or perish in the attempt. The opportunity soon presented itself, on the occasion of a grand feast and war dance, to celebrate a victory over their enemies, the Wyandote, from whom they had taken several prisoners, who were to be put to the customary torture and the stake.

The powwow, with its feasting, carousing and drinking, continued for three days and nights, by which time the "fire-water" had so stupefied the Indians as to render them unconscious of the silent preparations and departure of the two youthful but resolute fugitives, who, mounted on two of their fleetest horses, rode furiously through the darkness, and before the setting of another sun had so distanced their pursuers as to justify the repose they so sorely needed. Fastening their horses to a tree, they soon slept soundly and contentedly on their couches of dried leaves until, toward morning, they were aroused by the sharp bark and whine of a dog. Springing up, their attention was attracted by his singular actions, as he kept running back and forth. His piteous cries and continual bark suggested to Karl that it might be a good omen, and lead to the discovery of their lost homes. So, following, he led them to a spot where lay the body of a man, apparently asleep, but who, to their horror, they soon discovered was dead—Covering him with leaves and earth, they took his rifle, ammunition and provisions—to them the means, through God's mercy, of saving their lives.

They journeyed on, followed by the dog who had so faithfully served his master, and who looked into their faces with a pathos that almost asked their protection, until they reached the spot which was now echoing back the principal actors in the foregoing narative. For over twenty miles their pursuers tracked them, but entering the dominion of a hostile tribe, with whom they were then at war, they were suddenly arrested and driven back with great loss.

The chief, thus foiled in his designs toward Susan, placed his affections on the young and budding beauty of an Indian captive, who, having been the friend of Susan, had grieved at her absence; but now, dreading the designs of the chief, she readily agreed to the plan proposed by a young chief—to whom she had given her affections—to escape, under his guidance, and find, if possible, the home of Karl and Susan. Starting on foot, they wandered for two weary months, through dangers and privations, until at last they discovered and joined their lost friends. Making a home together, they formed the nucleus of the community.

Such was the old man's story, and such was their love of that home and mode of life that they had no desire for change, and even dreaded the restraints civilization would impose upon them.

But the advent of our party was destined to exhume these fossilized recluses. The representations made to them of the world, its education, comforts and blessings, graphically depicted by our chief, aroused them from their torpor; and we left them, feeling sure we had awakened ideas and views of their situation and future interests that would result in their benefit. The next morning we resumed our survey.

Although forty five years have passed since then, the above incidents will be enshrined in the memory of the actors in the scenes described, as among not the least interesting of the reminiscences connected with the survey of the route of the New York and Erie Railroad.

A FIVE year-old boy, after saying his evening prayers, asked: "Mother, will father go to heaven when he dies?" [His father was a large man, with a great huge frame.] "Yes, I hope he will; why do you ask?" "Oh, I only wanted to know;" and for a time the subject seemed to have faded from the child's mind. But it soon cropped out again. "Are you *sure* mother, that father will go to heaven when he dies?" "Yes, my child, I do not doubt it; why do you ask?" The little fellow was silent for a moment, and then burst out with, "Golly, what a whopping angel he'll make."

THE FORTY THIEVES.

BY GRIS, THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

The forty thieves lived a great many years ago when thieves were scarce, hence they are embalmed in story. Had they lived in our day, when thieves are so numerous, they would have been totally disregarded on account of the insignificance of their number.

The story is simple. Cassim and Ali Baba are brothers. Cassim is rich and Ali is poor. While the former leads a life of luxury and ease, the latter hauls wood for a living, and often bemoans his fate, forgetful of the fact that Grant once followed that honorable occupation. Wood-haulers should not despair, for they may become president for what they know, or for what they don't know; its hard to tell which now-a-days.

One day when Ali Baba went to the forest to get a jag of wood, he saw horsemen approaching. Fearing evil he climbed into a tree and concealed himself. The troop halted under that identical tree, dismounted and took from their horses several heavily-loaded carpet bags, which led him to infer that they were carpet-baggers returned from the South, gorged with the spoils of office. He found, however, they were regular professional thieves, and then he had more respect for them.

The captain of the band—there were just forty of them—approached a rock hard by and uttered the words, "Open Sesame!" when, as Ali afterward expressed it to his wife, "you'd orter *see Sammy* open." Instantly on the word, a door concealed in the rock opened as if by magic, and the captain entered, followed by his band, who marched in open order by the left flank double rat-tail file, centering on the left wing, the extreme right resting on the door sill, and a shoulder-arms, muskets reversed [Military readers may understand this, I don't.—F. C.]

When they were all in the captain shouted, "Shut, Sesame!" when Sammy immediately shut, that being apparently what Sammy was for. Shortly after the robbers, having stored away their plunder, reappeared; the door closed after them at the word of command, and mounting their horses rode away. When they were gone, Ali Baba, getting down from the tree, tried the magic word himself, when open flew the door, and after a little hesitation he entered the robbers' cave.

Great was his astonishment at what he beheld. He found splendid apartments, suitable for married or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished, and lighted with gas, with or without board, and within five minutes' walk of the post-office. On every hand were heaps of diamonds, bags of gold, and dead loads of greenbacks. Here, then, was where the robbers lived when they were at home, and stored thier plunder. He determined to have his whack at it. So loading his mule with all the gold it could carry, he started for home.

Imagine the delight of Mrs. Baba when her husband arrived. (She had been very much concerned over his prolonged absence because he was Ali Baba she had). She helped him unload the gold and store it away in the cellar with an alacrity she seldom displayed in doing her housework.

She was anxious to know just how much there was of it, so as to make out a correct income return to the government. Accordingly, while her husband was gone to put up the mule, she tried to count it. Naturally wearying of this employment after she had got up among the millions, she concluded to measure it, and for that purpose ran across the street to her sister-in-law's, Mrs. Cassim's, and borrowed her half bushel measure, pretending that she wanted to measure some potatoes.—As it was so unusual a thing for Ali Baba's family to have half a bushel of potatoes at one time, Mrs. Cassim's curiosity was excited, so she put Spaulding's glue on the bottom of the measure to see what kind of potatoes they were, which was mighty small potatoes on the part of Mrs. Cassim.

When the measure was returned Mrs. C. found a five cent nickle adhering to the bottom. This was a very suspicious circumstance, indeed. "When," said she to Cassim, in relating the circumstance and showing the nickle, "when did your brother ever have five cents in the house all at once? Of a sudden he seems to have bushels of money." Cassim walked over to his brother's house and questioned him on the subject, when Ali, being a generous hearted fellow, told him all about the cavern. Next day Cassim went up there to get some of it himself, but after l ading himself down with wealth he forgot the magic words which opened the door, and so couldn't get out. He tried various words: cried, "Open See Tommy! Open See Billy!" and Open See Polly Ann!" but all to no purpose, because his memory couldn't come and see Sammy. The result was the robbers came and killed him, and being always ready to make a quarter when they could, they quartered him—he was the only gentleman who had ever been quartered there before except themselves—and hung up inside of the door as a warning to any other rash intruder who might seek to enter without a suitable recommendation from his last place.

The result was as might have been anticipated. Mrs. Cassim, alarmed at her husband's absence, sent Ali to look for him. He went to the cavern, and, on finding his murdered brother, felt almost as badly cut up as his brother was. He packed the last four sad remains of his brother in one of the sacks which were on the mule he brought along, and then, to balance it, make accounts square with his brother, as it were, thoughtfully stuffed the other sack with gold and things, so that, as he afterward reckoned it, his brother's four quarters on one side of the mule were equal to thirteen hundred thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents on the other. It is rarely that a brother can be made so useful, dead or alive, especially with only four quarters.

The next business, after getting his quadrilateral brother home, was to bury him without creating suspicion among the neighbors. To account reasonably for his death, a servant was sent for some drug-store whisky, under the pretense that Cassim wanted it for medical purposes, so when it was given out the next day that the whisky killed him, no one thought strange of the circumstance at all.

There was an old cobbler, who lived on a corner near by, who opened his stall very early in the morning to accomodate any one who, having been drinking hard the night before, wanted an early "cobbler." He consented to sew Cassim together for a consideration, and was accordingly blind-folded and led to the house. He asked if they wanted a "yellow fair stitch and divided," or just a common "black welt;" but Ali, who knew nothing of shoemakers' lingo, said he thought his brother had been welted enough already; "go ahead and sew him up." The cobbler performed a very neat job, though he left a stitch in his side that Cassim probably never got over. He offered to half-sole him, too, and set up his heels, but further services were declined.

Cassim was buried the next day with becoming honors, and the various societies to which he belonged attended the funeral, each of them holding meetings afterward and passing resolutions of respect, which were published the next day in all the papers. Engrossed copies of these resolutions were presented to the afflicted widow, but after kicking around the house for a few days they were sold for old rags, the widow marrying again. It is impossible, with the space I have, to minutely follow the various strategems employed by the robbers to learn who it was that possessed the secret of the cave. Suffice it to say, they at length did, and plans were laid for his destruction. One day the captain of the Forty Thieves came to Ali Baba's house (he had moved into Cassim's brown-stone front) and pretended he was a dealer in petroleum. He had a large quantity of nonexplosive oil in casks, which he desired to store with him a few days. "Certainly," said Ali, who was the soul of hospitality, "roll it right into my parlor," which was done. Now, some of these casks contained non-explosive oil, while the others were filled with something almost as deadly, though not quite—murderous robbers. It was shrewdly conjectured by the robber that if the oil did not blow up the whole family, which was probable, his men would dispatch them during the night.

The plot failed, however. A servant girl who had been sitting up pretty late in the kitchen with her young man went to one of the casks to replenish her lamp, which was getting low, and discovered the robbers. She finished them all by boiling some oil and pouring it upon them through the bung-hole—not the only instance by any means where men have been ruined in oil. This narrow escape of the Baba family from destruction should be a warning to people not to allow strangers to roll casks of petroleum into their front parlors.

The robber-chief, being thus left alone, advertised in the papers for forty more thieves, determined to begin business anew, and hoping by industry and close attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage. But he was so overrun with ex-congressmen, absconding bank officers, dishonest postmasters, Indian commissioners, ex revenue officers, managers of defunct enterprises, New York city councilmen, and others, that he was driven nearly distracted. Instead of forty, there was at least forty thousand of them, and being disgusted, he concluded to go out of the thieving business altogether; it was getting too low.

He perished in the house of Ali Baba, where he had penetrated in disguise for the purpose of settling that old account with Ali. The servant girl, who performed so neat a job for his followers, recognized him, and finished him with a carving knife. The story is supposed to be a lie, but it is no more Ali than Cassim.

The career of the Forty Thieves, instead of proving a salutary warning, seems to have inspired emulation, for the number of thieves is certainly multiplying every day.—*Washington Capital.*

MR. GREELEY writes to a confectioner in Boston that in making calves' foot jelly the Durham breed should always be selected. Take a live calf, place the hind feet in a corn mill, and then commence to turn, and the jelly will flow out in its crude state. Collect this in a pan, and throw away the calf.

ISN'T it rather a disagreeable occurrence when a young man's suspenders give way while he dances a scottische with a young lady who never wants to sit down?

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, : : April 27, 1872.

From all parts of the State comes cheering news of the popularity of our whole ticket—Never, we suppose, in the history of our party, when success was so certain, was there so little dissatisfaction at the nomination. Some papers before the Convention expressed their opinions pretty freely, and somewhat injudiciously, against the candidates, and these items are heralded by Democrats after the nomination, as hostility to the ticket. Not so; all papers have their preferences, and exercise their right to state them; but we have yet to see one paper that opposes the ticket, now that it is nominated, although one or two do not give it their cordial support, and probably will not until the common enemy is seen in front of us, and then they will wheel into line, and the Republican party of Pennsylvania will present the same united front to the enemy that Hartranft's legions did to the Rebels.

In the face of the fact, that there are now laying before us extracts from *fifteen* republican papers published in different parts of the state, all weeping, wailing and gnashing their teeth over the nomination of Hartranft, the foregoing rose colored and exultant view of the political situation as expressed by the Johnstown *Tribune*, is serenely and sublimely refreshing. Ben Wade does not so regard the general condition and outlook of radicaljealism. That model statesman and exemplary christian, when lately interviewed on the present prospects of the radical party, briefly, beautifully, pertinently and conclusively answered, "*H—ll is to pay all 'round.*"

It will be remembered that the late *mode*[l] House of Representatives adjourned from Friday, January, 26th, until Wednesday, the 31st, in order to enable the Radical members to be present in Philadelphia on Tuesady, 30th, which was the day of the special election in the Fourth Senatorial district between Col. M'Clure and Henry W. Gray. This unprecedented action on the part of the House was in clear violation of the 17th Section of the first Article of the Constitution, which declares that "neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days." The question whether or not the existence of the session was legally concluded by this adjournment is likely to be determined by the Supreme Court of the State. A Bill in Equity has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, by the West Philadelphia Railway Company against the Union Passenger Railway Company, and the seventh allegation in the bill is that, at the time the Legislature passed the supplement to the latter's charter, the Assembly, by reason of the adjournment of the House for more than three days, *had no legal existence*. Should the Supreme Court sustain this allegation, there was not a single legislative act consummated after the 26th of January that would possess the slightest validity. The Constituttional Convention bill, the Congressional Apportionment bill (had it been signed by the Governor) and the Apportionment bill would all be absolutely null and void. This is not a very pleasant state of affairs to contemplate, and yet in the end they may assume precisely that shape. In that event, the only remedy would be for the Governor to call an extra session, at a heavy expense to the people, to do over again the work of a reckless, stupid and incompetent House of Representatives.

Of all the insults offered to the decent Republicans of Pennsylvania by the Harrisburg Convention, that of placing Harry White in nomination for two important offices—Congressman at large and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention—is the most outrageous. This White is one of the mountebanks thrown to the surface by the political upheavals of the last decade of years. When the guardian angel of all that is honest and honorable was wrapped in profound slumber, this man White was chosen State Senator to represent the district of which Cambria was then a part. The war breaking out, he rushed tumultuously to the tented field, and in an incredibly short space of time succeeded in achieving a most unenviable military reputation. He was captured by the rebels at the battle of Winchester, under circumstances not usually attendant upon the capture of brave and discreet gentlemen, and was consigned to Libby prison. From that fit retreat and from that point of time is dated his introduction to enlarged public notice.

It so chanced that the State Senate, by reason of his absence, was made a *tie*—16 Democrats to 16 Republicans. And so Harry White's name came to be known throughout the length and breadth of the State as the Senator who held the balance of power. He has been Senator ever since, and has distinguished himself for nothing save demagogueism, political dishonesty, and utter shallowness of brain. To nominate such a burlesque on the name of statesman for the highly important positions of Congressman and Constitutional Delegate over the heads of honest and capable Republicans, is a sad commentary upon the boasted enlightenment of the nineteenth century.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says that there are doubts as to White's acceptance of the nomination for Congressman, and adds: "In fact, he has had more honors thrust upon him than he can carry." We entirely agree with the *Tribune* as to the latter proposition, but indulge the hope that Harry *will "stick."* We do not wish to be shorn of the pleasure of precipitating about 10 000 Democratic majority upon his worthless carcass next October.

This is a Democratic estimate of the intellectual capacity and political virtues of Harry White. Now, here is what Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, a radical Republican, has to say on the subject:

"The nomination of Harry White for two offices was on a par with the general conduct of the most disgraceful convention that ever assembled at the capital. The oftener that convention nominates Harry White the better I wish they had nominated him for Lemuel Todd's and Ulysses Mercur's positions also. These are very decent men, but they are sandwiched between notoriously bad men, whose smell is so rank that they will all be stunk to death in a pile."

Gen. Cass and the Oil Region.

It may now be assumed as reasonably certain as any future political event can be, that the Democratic State Convention which will meet on the 30th of May proximo will nominate Geo. W. Cass for Governor. Whether he above all others ought to be nominated, is a question on which we have not heretofore, nor will we now, express any opinion. We have not heedlessly committed this paper to the work of advancing the claims of any of the candidates who have been named in connection with that office, and we are well satisfied that if certain self constituted party organs that assume to manufacture Democratic sentiment had done likewise and exercised a little more discretion, the State Convention would not have to encounter *some* of the difficulties with which it is now very evident it will have to contend.

It is always the part of political wisdom to refrain from claiming, much less from *demanding*, that, as a matter of *right*, a particular person, either from locality or any other consideration, is entitled to receive the nomination for the highest office in the Commonwealth. A judicious settlement of that question may depend on various collateral considerations. When the State Convention met three years ago and nominated Asa Packer, there was a strong feeling among the Democrats of the western portion of the State that George W. Cass had been harshly and unfairly dealt with. Be that as it may, we think it was fortunate for General Cass that he was not then nominated, for the reason that the same villainous election ring that counted out Asa Packer in Philadelphia, who it is now admitted was fairly elected, would have played the same nefarious game on General Cass. Judge Packer's fraudulent defeat has again made Gen. Cass a formidable candidate, with the chances of receiving the nomination largely in his favor.

All that we know and all that we have heard of Gen. W. Cass is to his credit. He is regarded as a high-minded gentleman and a man of undoubted integrity, and we would not now have specially referred to him as a candidate, preferring to leave that question to be decided by the State Convention, had not our attention been very recently drawn in that direction by reading an article in the Clarion *Democrat* and the comments made thereon by the Titusville *Courier*, both ably conducted democratic journals. Both articles will be found elsewhere in our paper and deserve attention.

The article from the *Courier* reveals a condition of public sentiment throughout the oil region which cannot at this particular time be treated with indifference, much less entirely ignored. An extraordinary degree of excitement was recently produced in the oil district, in consequence of *one* of a numerous batch of corporations, styled "*Improvement Companies*," spawned by the Legislature during the sessions of 1869, '70 and '71, having attempted, by ways that are decidedly dark, to monopolize the carrying trade in petroleum as well as the process of refining the same. So violent and widespread became the indignation of the people of that section, that the Legislature promptly repealed its charter.

It has been asserted that Gen. Cass is in some way connected with certain of these corporations. The Pittsburgh *Post* denies that he is in any way associated with them, and a few days ago a similar statement was made by a clerk in Gen. Cass' railroad office to a reporter of the Pittsburgh *Leader*.—What the people of the oil region demand is a specific denial from General Cass himself. To this they are clearly entitled, and surely it can be easily given if the facts warrant it. We trust it will be given, and that too by the only person who can speak knowingly on the subject.

In this contest the State Convention must run no risk in selecting its candidate, nor can it afford to make a nomination which will place the party in a *defensive* instead of *aggressive* position. To be forced into making apologies for and offering explanations in behalf of our candidate from the very commencement of the campaign, would be half the battle lost. On that fatal rock the Radical party, by the nomination of Hartranft, has been split into fragments, and it behooves the Democracy not to imitate its suicidal example.

We are not now and never have been hostile to the nomination of General Cass, nor would we intentionally place a single straw across his path to the Executive chair of the Commonwealth. It is not *his* defeat in the Convention, but solely the assured success of the democratic party at the ballot-box that inspires our utterances.

General Cass is simply asked to place himself right on a question which with the people of a particular section of the State overshadows all considerations of a purely political character, and will make a deep impression on the ballot box. If this is not done, then let the consequences resulting from the failure to do so be attributed to their legitimate cause.

Rt. Rev. Francis McNierny was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on the 21st inst., as Coadjutor Bishop at Albany. The consecration was conducted by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishops Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bacon, of Portland, Maine. The sermon was preached by Bishop Bayley, of Newark, N. J. Besides these, the American Episcopate was represented by the Bishops of Burlington, Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Louisville, Delaware, and Ogdensburg, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Kingston, Canada.

—Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania and other States have each chosen a negro among their delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. But in the delegation from Massachusetts—a State which has made more noise over negroes' rights than all others—there is "nary a nigger!" How is this? Is the old Bay State going back on Sambo?

The Harrisburg car works, at Harrisburg, Pa., and some six or eight dwelling houses, involving a loss of some $500 000 and throwing out of employment of about six hundred men, were destroyed by fire Thursday last.

What is said of General Cass in the Oil Regions.

[From the Clarion Democrat.]

We occupy a large space in the *Democrat* this week with articles concerning corporations that have been chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and which have since become odious to the people. There were nine Improvement Companies incorporated by the Legislature of 1869, thirteen in 1870 and fourteen in 1871, and a number previous to 1869—so that there are at least forty Improvement Companies now chartered by the Legislature.

Many of these companies are small concerns, with limited capital, located, and confined to a particular branch of business. But a large number of them are similar to the Southern Improvement Company—the charter of which we publish in another column, and S. S. Moon and certain other tools of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, are the corporators in a dozen or more of them. The legislature has repealed the charter of one South Improvement Company, on the earnest demand of the oil men. But when it is deemed advisable to monopolize the oil business, or any other branch of trade, the same ring will again organize under another of these numerous charters, and proceed as they did recently until the oil men rise up en masse and check their scheme of robbery.

The people of the State are becoming aroused against these corporations and monopolies. They see that legislation is reprehensible, which enables a few men, incorporated as a company, with the investment of a little capital, to become millionaires in a few years. These corporation cormorants and railroad princes are often no better than Tweed and the other Tammany Sachems of New York.

In view of these incontrovertible facts, it is the duty of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, soon to assemble in convention, to make a platform and nominate candidates of such a character, that will rally to their support all those who desire a change, and to overthrow the system of chartering unlimited corporations which has been established by the party now in power.

It is well known that our personal preference has been, and it is the expressed will of the Democracy of Clarion county, that Gen. Cass should be our next candidate for Governor. But in the light of recent events, we begin to think this subject requires further consideration before we make a final decision. We will say no more now, than merely to direct attention to an exhaustive article on the subject from that sterling Democratic sheet, the Lancaster Intelligencer, which will be found on the first page of the Democrat this week.

It it is true, as there intimated, that Gen. Cass is in any way mixed up with the same Southern Improvement Company that lately attempted to lay unclean hands on the oil business, he should not be made our standard bearer. On the other hand, if General Cass and his friends are prepared to show that he never had any connection with that company, or any other of a similar character, and is prepared to oppose all such monopolies, with every power which he would have as an Executive should he be elected, then we are willing to support him. If he cannot give a clear record, then our party should nominate Captain McClellan, of Lawrence, the present popular Congressman from that district, or our own Representative in Congress, the Hon. Samuel Griffith, who redeemed this Radical district two years ago, and has made a bright record at Washington; or the talented and eloquent Gibson, of Allegheny, who would make a popular candidate and efficient Governor; or some other man of like character.

[Comments of the Titusville Courier.]

The Southern Improvement Company mentioned in the above article from the Democrat is not the one which attempted, and is even now attempting after its charter has been taken from it, "to lay unclean hands on the oil business." That was the *South Improvement Company*. This one in which the name of General Cass figures so conspicuously, is another monster, of the same ilk, however. It is a great, grasping monopoly, chartered by a Radical Legislature for purposes of robbery and plunder, and we heartily agree with the editor of the Democrat that if General Cass is in any way associated with this "Southern Improvement Company" he should not be made our standard bearer. His nomination under such circumstances would be a sure prelude to our disastrous and overwhelming defeat in the October election. Now is the time for General Cass and his friends to show their hands. Let it be proven to the satisfaction of our people that the General is in no wise connected with this or any other of the great monopolies which are now striving to crush the people, then every Democrat and thousands of Republicans would be willing to support him. But if he cannot show this clearly and palpably and still his friends shall insist upon pushing his claims in the Reading Convention, and he secures the Democratic nomination for Chief Executive of this great commonwealth, we make the prediction that he will not receive one-fifth of the Democratic vote throughout the oil region. Can the Democratic party afford to lose this vote? It has been intimated in some quarters that the whole thing is already "set up," that a majority of the delegates to the Reading Convention are pledged to General Cass. We cannot believe this. We know that he has long been the favorite with the Democracy. We know that he has hosts of warm personal admirers both here and in other portions of the State. Personally we have hitherto preferred him to all others, as our Gubernatorial standard bearer. But we now tell him and his friends plainly and squarely that if he is in any way mixed up with corporations or with any of the legalized swindling organizations coming under the head of "Improvement" or "contract companies," we do not *believe* he can be nominated, and if he is, we *know* that he cannot be elected.

It is time to utter plain spoken words upon this subject, and we have the right to do it, because we have heretofore been disposed to favor the nomination of General Cass. We regarded his treatment in 1869 by the Harrisburg Convention as shabby, and thought as a simple act of justice he was deserving of the nomination this year. But the Democratic party of Pennsylvania cannot afford in a year like this to take into consideration the personal claims of this or that man. We must choose the strongest man we have in our ranks to bear aloft our standard in the coming battle—one who bears upon him no taint or suspicion of corruption, and who is not now and never has been connected either directly or indirectly with any of the corrupt rings, monopolies, or corporations which are endeavoring to rob us, to destroy our business, and to eat the "bread which our sons and daughters should eat."

* * * * * * * We repeat again that if General Cass is connected, as stated, with the Southern Improvement Company or any other corporation, his nomination by the Reading Convention will result in our total defeat in the State election, and the loss of the State in the Presidential contest. We appeal to the Democracy in this and neighboring counties to bear this thing in mind in choosing delegates to the convention. We have now a fair prospect of carrying the State, and with the right kind of candidates we can do it. If General Cass is not hand and glove with these monopolies and corporations, now is the time for him to speak. Let him come out now and side with the people. If this story is a base fabrication, started to injure him politically, he can easily show it to be such to the satisfaction of all our people. But if it is true, let him not seek the Democratic nomination for Governor, and let his friends cease to urge his name further in that connection. His name should be dropped from this time forth. The Democratic party has in times past committed many serious mistakes. Let it not at this important crisis add another to the catalogue. A blunder at this time would be worse than a crime.

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We hope to see our Democratic cotemporaries all over the State take up this matter now, and talk it over thoroughly before the time of holding the State Convention. Let the delegates be warned not to commit political suicide. Now is the time to talk right out in meeting, and not put it off until after the election next fall, and then whine about the causes of our defeat. A little plain common sense talk at this time may save us a great deal of trouble in future.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The following call endorsing the liberal anti-Grant Convention to be held at Cincinnati on Wednesday, May 1st, has been issued and, as will be seen, is signed by some of the leading and most prominent Republicans in the State:

To the republicans of Pennsylvania: The undersigned propose to attend the National Convention of liberal republicans, to be held in Cincinnati, and cordially invite our republican brethren of Pennsylvania, who believe that the party should have a nobler destiny than mere subordination to personal purposes, to join in the deliberations of that body.

Accepting the proposed convention as entirely of and within the republican party, and as designed to promote the success of republican measures, liberalized in accord with the necessities of the nation, we deem it our duty to meet our brethren from all the other states, who are struggling for the manhood of republican citizens and for the honor and prosperity of the whole country.

We believe that the time has come for equal laws, equal protection, and equal privileges to be accorded to all the people of the Union; that all taxes imposed should be with a view to revenue, and so adjusted as to protect the industrial interests of the whole country; that special legislation in the interests of capital against labor should be reprobated; that military rule in time of peace, and military interference with popular elections, are in conflict with the whole spirit and genius of our free institutions; that local self government should be re-asserted with all the majesty of a sovereign people against the encroachments of federal power; and that civil service reform is imperatively demanded to protect freedom of political action from the now common controlling influence of official patronage.

Believing that these views are shared by a large majority of the republicans of the country, we will cordially unite with all advisory movements within the organization, looking to the advancement of the republican standard to meet the demands of patriotism and peace; and we confidently hope that the whole people, regardless of party affinities, are prepared to join in a common effort to secure an administration of the government that will make fraternity, liberty and law the cherished faith of all classes in all sections of our regenerated Union.

(Signed) John Hickman, David Barclay, W. W. Irvin, William Painter, Thos. J. Worrell, Wm. H. Armstrong, William M. Bull, Joseph W. Cake, R. Lyle White, Charles B. Lee, Thomas J. Power, Charles Wistar, Heinrich Weber, Robert Morris, W. W. Rutherford, J. C. Bomberger, Joseph M. McClure, Jay Caldwell, Samuel Evans, H. E. Sutherland, Henry S. Cake, Morrow B. Lowry, A. K. McClure, J. R. Sypher, Wm. L. Dennis, Smedley Darlington, C. H. Needles, J. Bayard Wood, George D. Cheney, Jonas M. Walker, A. W. Walker, E. T. Chase, Charles F. Ballinger, Charles Hoover, Joshua K mes, B. F. Etter, Theo. Herr, Daniel D. Dillman, J. H. T. Jackson, J. M. Boyer.

Murder by Wholesale.—Elsewhere we publish the telegraphic account of a terrible tragedy which occurred at the town or station of Talaquah, Indian Territory, on Monday, 15th inst., in which eleven men lost their lives and some fifteen or twenty others were wounded; four or five of them, it is thought, mortally.

The account of this terrible border vendetta reads almost like a distempered romance. A White man's Indian bride is murdered by a white desperado, perhaps a discarded lover of the dusky beauty. Proctor, the murderer, is arrested and put on trial for the crime. A chosen band of his desperate followers invade the court house to intimidate the jury and compel his acquittal.

His acquittal by the jury at Talaquah being a foregone conclusion, it was proposed to arrest him upon another charge, equally grave. To accomplish this, eleven United States Marshals were dispatched from Fort Smith to await the result of the trial and re-arrest him upon his release. But no sooner did they reach the court house at Talaquah, than Proctor's friends assailed them and seven of the eleven Marshals were murdered, but not, however, before they had slain four of their assailants and disabled half a score more.

The Judge who was holding the court was dangerously wounded, the Sheriff killed, and all the officers of the court injured to a greater or less extent. Taken altogether, this is beyond doubt the most terrible tragedy ever enacted in an American court of justice, if indeed the annals of modern times afford a similar case in the courts of any country. These borderers of the pale face race exceed even their Indian brethren in ferocity and savagery.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A Child Hung.—The Hanover *Spectator* of last week states that on the Friday afternoon previous, a little child, five months old, of Mr. Emanuel Mitzell, residing at the Junction of the Hanover Branch and Bachman Valley Railroad, came to its death in the following singular and distressing manner: The mother, it appears, having some work to do in the garden, left the child sleeping on the bed, and would occasionally go to the window to learn if the child was crying, and not hearing it, she entered the room and found the child suspended by the neck between the bed and wall. It had slipped from the bed, and the pack of the head was against the wall and the chain resting on the bed post; the feet did not quite touch the floor. In this position it was found dead.

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders:* Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

—Jim Fisk's widow, after the estate has been settled, will have a comfortable bank account of about two millions.

News of the Week.

—Thistle tea and poultice is good for neuralgia.

—The first theatre ever established in America was at Williamsburg, Va., in September, 1762.

—A female orphan asylum is to be opened at West Chester by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy.

—An Atlanta rooster which was beheaded sixteen days ago is not only still alive, but crows vigorously at intervals.

—Mrs. Louisa Sander, of Earl township, Lancaster county, patched a quilt containing 22,000 pieces, its dimensions being three yards square.

—The longest bridge in the world is the Tensas and Mobile bridge, at the city of Mobile. It is fifteen miles long, crossing both rivers, where there are draws.

—The Methodist ladies of Cambridge City have organized a sewing society, and one of the conditions of membership is that the neighbors shall not be talked about.

—A night clerk who was called up by a woman who wanted to buy a cent's worth of matches, in a Lowell drug store, politely told her to go where brimstone was free.

—Think of a carriage made entirely of India Rubber. A Connecticut Company propose to manufacture such, and a large factory is being erected for that purpose.

—An Allentown horse recently attempted to crawl through an empty flour barrel, but didn't succeed. His owner threatens to stop such tricks by tying a knot in the animal's tail.

—Mrs. Arthenay, a wealthy Massachusetts lady, raised by hand a fine trotting colt, now two years old, for which she was offered by a Boston gentleman $8,000. The offer was declined.

—The Roman Catholic population of Pennsylvania is stated to be 535 000; Philadelphia diocese, 225,000; Pittsburgh diocese, 150,000; Scranton, 60 000; Erie, 60 000, and Harrisburg, 40,000.

—Salem, North Carolina, is a remarkable place. But one house has been destroyed there by fire in the past ninety years. There is not a whisky shop or bar-room in the place. It has but one lawyer, and he recently moved there.

—A woman named Maber, residing at Green Bush, N. Y., was struck down and had her neck broken on Sunday evening in attempting to stop a fight between her two sons. Joseph, the alleged matricide, has fled.

—A lady in Leon county, Ky., by the name of Oliver, recently gave birth to four children—two boys and two girls—all of whom are alive and doing well. Thirteen years ago this same lady brought forth three children at one birth, two of whom are still living.

—There are four adventurous young men in Dubuque who are preparing to make a voyage from that city to Cuba in a boat twenty-five feet long by six feet wide. They are to go down the Mississippi to the Gulf, and then keep along the coast to Florida, whence they will strike across to the shores of Cuba.

—It is not only the land which is fertile in Indiana. One Mr. Vernon, of Jefferson County in that State, has just been made a great-great-grandfather at the comparatively early age of 85. Supposing him to have become a father at 20, this would imply that his descendants in each generation must have married at 17.

—A gentleman in Augusta, Ga., purchased some two years ago a shaving-brush from a druggist in that city, and after constant use from that time turned it over to his little son. While the children were playing with it the top became unscrewed, and in the hollow handle a valuable diamond was discovered set in the wood and carefully covered with pink cotton.

—A life convict in the Indiana State Prison committed suicide in his cell the other day. He made a slip noose of his suspenders, put them around his neck, sat down and tied his hands across his knees, fastened the suspenders to his hand with a piece of twine, and then leaned back, and choked himself to death.

—On the 22d, a locomotive exploded her boiler near Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, killing the engineer, fireman and brakeman. The boiler was blown three hundred and fifty feet. Three cars were thrown into the creek on one side of the bank, while the tender and running gear of the engine were thrown to the opposite side.

—Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who was convicted of murdering Miss Steinecke by poison, has been granted a new trial, which will begin in Carlisle, Pa., on the 28th inst. He has lived for three years under the shadow of the gallows, needing nothing but the appointment of a day by Governor Geary to hang him, and after all this weary waiting he is to have another chance for his life.

—In Jackson and adjoining counties bordering on Pearl river, in Mississippi, the insects commonly known as buffalo gnats have attacked farm horses and mules, and are so numerous and severe that many hundreds of animals have died within the past few days. The insect causes great apprehension on the part of the farmers, many of whom have no teams with which to cultivate their crops.

—Miss Pike of Fifth avenue, New York, has just completed a doll for the Hon oepathic Charity fair, which is unquestionably the most elaborate one ever made. Its cost is estimated at one thousand dollars, and its perfectness in every detail will be admitted when we announce that it possesses, among other extras, diamond ear-rings, cashmere shawl and tiny rubber overshoes. It will require an entire table for its exhibition.

—Libbie Garratraut, a young girl only seventeen years of age, was arraigned at Patterson, New Jersey, on Monday, for the murder of Ranson F. Burroughs, keeper of a disreputable saloon, of which the girl was one of its frequenters. She and her lover, named Vanarike Bogart, eighteen years of age, are alleged to have poisoned Burroughs for the purpose of getting possession of his effects. The murder was committed last December. The defense objected that a panel of jurors had not been furnished them, and the trial was deferred to Thursday.

A colored woman, probably the largest and heaviest person of her sex in the world, died in St. Louis a few days ago, at the age of fifty-one years. She weighed between nine hundred and one thousand pounds. Her dimensions were five feet ten inches in height, twenty-eight inches across the shoulders and thirty-seven inches across the hips. Her arms were thirty inches in circumference. When she had been arrayed in burial vestments, it was found impossible for seven men to lift her. Finally the box was tilted on one side, and she was rolled in while the priest chanted the service of the dead. She was then placed in a large wagon, which proceeded slowly to the cemetery. The wagon was backed up to the grave and eight men and six rollers combined their exertions to lower her into her narrow bed.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;* one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.

A singular case of the fulfilment of a startling dream has recently been added to the many well-authenticated instances of such occurrences. A Mr. J. C. Clymore of Vienna, Ill., in a letter to the Hon. Horatio King of Washington, with whom he was in the habit of corresponding, mentioned incidentally that he had dreamed for four consecutive nights of being murdered. A few days later a despatch from Chicago announced that J. C. Clymer had been murdered near Vienna on the evening of March 29. Mr. King, recalling the story of the dream, at once supposed that the murdered man must be his correspondent, although there was a slight difference in the spelling of the names. To make the matter sure he wrote to Vienna, and in answer received two letters from the Postmaster of that place, from which it appeared that his conjecture was correct. Mr. Clymore left his home on the morning of the 29 h ult., and was last seen alive in a desolate spot late in the evening of that day. The next morning his hat, saddle-bags, papers, gloves, and pieces of his clothing were found near where he was last seen. There were also two large clubs found, bearing blood and hair. The horse he was riding went home with a gash cut in one shoulder fourteen inches long. His body was afterward found floating in a stream. It was not known that he had any enemies, and it is supposed that he was murdered for money, as he was accustomed to have large sums in his possession. The Vienna Postmaster writes that Mr. Clymore related his strange dream to the last man he is known to have talked with.

A Heroic Act.—We often read in romances of one person imperilling his life for another, but in actual life the instances are rare, and probably the more worthy of admiration.—Such an incident occurred on the T. & C. R. R. on Tuesday, the 9th inst. A little child was seated upon the railroad track near Emlenton, unconsciously playing with the pebbles between the ties, when an upward bound freight rounded a curve close upon the child, which did not realize its danger, and continued its play in the face of a horrible death. The engineer sounded his whistle, but with no effect; the train was too near the infant to be stopped before reaching it, and its death seemed inevitable. A moment more and the laughing innocent would be a crushed and mangled mass of inanimate clay! John Mealand, the conductor, comprehended the fearful situation, and with a heroic disregard of his own life risked it by running over the engine and down upon the pilot, where he clung with one hand and reached forward with the other to save the child. The moment came and with a quick motion he clutched the babe and threw it from the path of the locomotive, safe, but bruised. Its weight had been more than he expected, and taxed his strength to such a degree that he almost lost his hold of the pilot! He who saves one life at the risk of his own is more noble than he who risks the lives of ten thousand to slay a thousand.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF! Andy Foster, of the well known firm of Geis & Foster, was in New York and Philadelphia recently, and as his experience in the purchase of dry goods of the newest patterns, latest styles and best quality is well known we expect to see a rush of customers to that establishment when this fact becomes generally known. Geis & Foster have the largest and best selected stock of dry goods in this city, but the firm desire to call particular attention to the department allotted to

CARPETS.

One portion of their large store is devoted to the sale of carpets, and as they buy an immense stock at a time they are necessarily enabled to buy and sell cheaper than any other store in town. Visit Geis & Foster's mammoth store on Clinton street, Johnstown, and examine their goods and prices and we are sure you will patronize the firm.

To the School Directors of Cambria Co. —*Gentlemen:* In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of May 8th, 1854, you are notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1872, being the seventh day of the month, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and select two men, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and following sections of said Act.

T. J. Chapman,
County Superintendent of Cambria Co.

New Book and Periodical Store.—M. P. Meagher has now opened his new book and Periodical Store at 146 Franklin st., Johnstown, where his shelves are loaded with large, beautiful bound Bibles, Prayer Books that cannot be surpassed this side of New York, Historical, Poetical, and Religious Works; Tales and Stories, that interest, instruct, entertain, and a full list of School Books, &c., as well as some of the finest Steel Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Statues, Medallions, Crucifixes, &c.—all which he will sell at the lowest cash catalogue prices. He also keeps all the Eastern weekly papers. Those who know "M. P. M." "Erionach," &c., need not be told that he will deal fairly and squarely with all, for he could not do otherwise. We wish our friend Meagher every success.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

11-1L-1y. Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
254 South Third St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE RETAIL HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth
Streets.

THE WORLD CHALLENGED

TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!

TAYLOR & CO., of Altoona, are fast gaining an enviable reputation as philanthropists by introducing among the ladies the

AMERICAN CHAMPION WASHER!

the only Washing Machine in the market that will do its work perfectly on all kinds of clothing without the aid of a rubbing board.

It washes without rubbing, rolling or pressing the clothes in any way, and hence without any wearing of the fabric.

It will wash anything, from the finest lace to the heaviest bed-quilt.

It will do the same work in a shorter time and with less labor than any other Machine made.

Any person desiring a Washing Machine can have a Champion Washer taken to their residence and tested, when, if not satisfactory, it will be taken away without cost to them.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

Messrs. Taylor & Co.—*Gents:* Your American Champion Washer has been in use at my hotel long enough to convince us that it is all it claims to be. It save two-thirds of the labor and time and does the work as well as it can be done by hand. We would not be without it for double its cost. HENRY FOSTER,
Ebensburg, March 20, '72. Cambria House.

☞ Manufactured and sold by Taylor & Co. No. 1106 Twelfth Street, Altoona, and for sale by V. LUTTRINGER,
March 23, 1872.-3m. Main St., Ebensburg.

OATMAN & BUCK,
Physicians and Surgeons,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made either at the residence of Dr. Oatman or at John Buck's residence.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,.....GEO. A. BERRY.
SHOEMAKER & BERRY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

T. W. DICK, Attorney-at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.]

GREAT Reduction in Prices TO CASH CUSTOMERS! AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Rivet Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Scribes, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Old Stove Plate, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Blacking, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes of Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stoneware will be sold from manufacturer's price-lists, and all other goods in my line from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities, and drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality, my prices as moderate as city rates. By close, a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public
Stock Immense. - Prices Low
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM,.....JAS. B. ZAHM.
ZAHM & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

GEO. W. OATMAN,.....J. GALLITZIN LAKE.
OATMAN & LAKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10-1y.]

WM. H. SECHLER, Ebensburg. T. R. SCANLAN, Carrolltown.
SECHLER & SCANLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Advice given in English and German.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*,

Cambria Freeman.

SATURDAY, : : : APRIL 27, 1872

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Raps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Snow on the 22d. And ice.

—But the weather is now pleasant.

—Oil at the Cresson artesian well is the very latest

—A. C. Mullin, Esq., is quite ill at his home in Ashland

—John Chambers, of Westmoreland county, is a creditor of a Pittsburg pickpocket in the sum of $650.

—George Rodgers' turning mill, burned down last fall, has been rebuilt, and will be blown in soon.

—Rudolph Schnell, an employee in the rolling mill at Johnstown, committed suicide by hanging, last Monday.

—The next meeting of the Presbytery of this district will be held at Johnstown on the third Tuesday of June.

—Twelve prisoners effected their escape from the Greensburg jail last Monday, and that institution is now tenantless.

—Mr. John J. Glass, a well known and much respected resident of Allegheny township, died on Wednesday.

—The woods a short distance west of town have been on fire the past couple of days. The damage done thus far is small

—The Harrisburg PATRIOT says that C. L. Pershing and R. L. Johnston, Esqs., ought to go to the Constitutional Convention.

—It is said that "Old Probabilities" is talking about establishing a post of the Weather Signal Service Bureau at Gallitzin.

—Remonstrances against the re-licensing of several hotels in Altoona, among them the St. Charles and Brant, are in circulation.

—Do you want to buy a valuable tract of timber land in West Virginia? See advertisement elsewhere of J. A. Dalrymple.

—The Echo says that "a music teacher from Ebensburg enjoyed the hospitalities of the Johnstown lock up for five days last week."

—They are agitating the lab r reform movement at Gallitzin, and speeches in advocacy of it will be delivered there and thereabout during the coming summer.

—Rev. J. T. Gibson, of Indiana county, has been tendered and has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of this place. Salary, $1,100 a year.

—The "Gen Grant" is the significant name of a boat which collided with another boat on the canal near Williamsburg, Blair county, last Monday, and was nearly destroyed

—David Davis (not the labor reform candidate for President) has been appointed Street Commissioner for Ebensburg David has a large field of usefulness before him.

—John McCartney, a brakeman, was run over by the cars near Greensburg last Saturday and killed. He belonged to Hollidaysburg, whither his body was taken for interment.

—A Mrs Dunlap, aged 86 years, died near Huntingdon lately under suspicious circumstances, and a daughter in law of the old lady has been arrested on suspicion of having caused her death by poison.

—James B. Work, of Indiana borough, has been arrested and held to bail on the charge of complicity in the Radical job of the robbery of the Commissioners' office of Indiana county a couple of years ago.

—The conductors of the Middle and Pittsburg divisions of the P. R. R. presented Mr McClelland, of the Logan House, Altoona, with a Knights Templar badge, and his wife with a gold chain, last Saturday.

—That gale of wind that blew down a couple of miles of fencing in this neighborhood, and did considerable damage of a similar character, the other day, is said to have had a velocity of ninety miles an hour

—The Johnstown Echo don't like it that it takes twenty-two hours to transport mail matter from that point to Ebensburg. The remedy is easy. Get your P. M. to send a pouch here by the Phila. Express in the evening.

—Public notice is given that after the first of May next, Section 7 of Chapter II of Ordinance of Ebensburg borough will be strictly enforced. The section referred to forbids the running at large of hogs within the borough limits.

—Some two hundred members of St. John's (Catholic) church, Altoona, Very Rev. J. Tuigg, pastor, have already obligated themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating spirits for a period of one year, and many more are likely to go and do likewise. How about Ebensburg?

—A woman, who represents herself to be a daughter of Forepaugh, the showman, and one Eenbertin, who says he is the hind paw of the menagerie of the aforesaid, were arrested in Altoona last Friday and committed to jail on a charge of adultery.

—Our down town cotemporary has a correspondent who, by virtue of a doctor's fiat, is required to spend "twenty three hours out of the twenty four" indoors. He signs himself "Rambler" but where he does his rambling is not mentioned. Probably up in a back room, boys—up in a back room!"

—The roof of the dwelling house of William Nesbit, Altoona, was slightly injured by fire last Sunday. By the way, said in some sort of connection herewith, it may be mentioned that Mr. Nesbit, who is a colored barber, has just been appointed a Notary Public for the city in which he resides by Governor Geary.

—Harry Munson a telegraph operator and a youth of much brass as to countenance and light cassimere as to clothing, boarded at the Mountain House, Hollidaysburg, for ten days, and then, last Saturday night, folded his tent around various articles of value not unto him belonging and silently stole away. He was followed to Cresson and captured.

—The Hollidaysburg REGISTER says that it is the opinion of many that after the consolidation of the railroad to Williamsburg the P. R. R. Company will lay the rails over the Old Portage from the top of the mountain to Hollidaysburg, and from Williamsburg to Petersburg, in Huntingdon county. The great and increasing business on the P. R. R. will render this act a necessity."

—We are exceedingly glad to learn that our ponderous and amiable friend, N. F. Carroll, late of Johnstown, has been elected a Police Judge at Salina, Kansas—a position said to vary in emoluments from $1,000 to $5,000 per year, according to circumstances Nich will fill the "posish" with becoming grace and dignity, and with a proper understanding of the duties devolving on him Our wish is that he may wax wealthy while he is engaged in waxing the evil doers in his bailiwick.

—The woman who presides over the destinies of our household and parts adjacent and whose little "olive branches" address us by the endearing name of "papa," wishes to add her testimony in behalf of the American Champion Washer which she conceives to be the handiest thing she ever had about the house, excepting, of course, our humble self. Unless a machine can be got that will gather up the "duds," put them through the entire cleansing process "from a to izz-ed," and then hang them out to dry, she thinks there is no use in hankering after anything better than the American Champion Washer. And so say all.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN!—The Republican caldron is beginning to bubble in this Congressional district. It appears that the trouncing given Morrell in '70 was not quite severe enough to absolutely deter all others of like political faith from following the road he traveled, and the lesson will have to be repeated, with extra wrinkles of excoriation, next October. At least three candidates are already in the field. Chief among these, reckoning from the standpoint of his own calculation, is the much loved introducer into this section of the art of shook making, A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg. This gentleman, who may not inaptly be styled THE standing candidate for the office named, has convinced himself that the great interests of the country demand the re-election of Grant, and that to compass this result the 17th Pa. district must be made all right, and that he himself is the only man that can deliver it from the grasp of the enemy. To fasten this conviction on the minds of others, is now Barker's work. To-day, his voice is heard along the classic Chest, singing praises of Barker; to-morrow its seductive notes will be wafted to Stony Creek; now, his presence is felt in White township; then, it will be transferred to the western slope; while anon, his ponderous cowhides punch holes in the mud of Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin. Indeed, it may be said of him that he is electioneering "dreffful hard." But he labors under one serious drawback. The Republican convention has not yet met, and when he invades the other counties of the district, he is unable to say—"Cambria has declared for me!" The proprietor-ship of that utterance would be a trump card, but the title is not vested in him. To overcome this difficulty, Barker is modestly requesting that the nominating convention be held now a couple of months earlier than usual, if not to nominate a county ticket, then at least to give him its blessing and adjourn over. But the bosses of the job, it is said like Ulysses of old, have stuffed their ears with wax and will not hearken to his voice And so, cloud is about Barker and on Barker's brow just now, and the cloud bears no roseate hue. Steel Blair and Ben. Hewit, of Blair, are the other two candidates. Of the three, we throw up our cap for Barker. He is pre eminently the man for our purposes.

A MOTHER IN SEARCH OF A DAUGHTER.—At the commencement of the late war a woman named Anna Cido, with her husband and two or three children lived in Tennessee When the clash of arms reached her near neighborhood, she gathered her children together and fled northward for safety, leaving her husband behind She ultimately came to Cambria county, of which county, we believe, she is a native. Not long after her arrival here, her husband died and she was left in destitute circumstances In this strait, she was obliged to commit her children to the care of strangers—not absolutely, as she alleges, but till such time as she might see fit to reclaim them. She earned her bread here for several years by the sweat of her brow, and, after the war had ended returned to the South, where she again married. Her present husband is named Crosby, lives in Nashville and is a man of considerable means. Last week this Mrs Cido, now Mrs. Crosby came hither in quest of her children, with the intention of taking them home. One of them, Mary Cido, a girl of nine or ten summers, had been committed to the care of Patrick Riley and family, who reside in Summerhill township, near by Wilmore. Mr Riley refused to surrender little Mary, alleging that the contract—a verbal one—was that the child was to be allowed to remain in his charge for life Recourse was had to a writ of HABEAS CORPUS and on Saturday last the case was heard before Associate Judge Lloyd in the Court House. After exhaustive argument pro and con, a decision was rendered adverse to the mother, and the child was remanded to the charge of Mr Riley. Mrs. Crosby declares her determination to test the question in a higher tribunal. Johnston & Scanlan for Cambria relations; Reade and Tierney & Null for Riley.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday forenoon, a young man named Samuel Makin, an employee in Berg & Sons' steam saw-mill, located in Cambria township, three miles west of Ebensburg met with an accident which resulted in speedy death He was engaged at some sort of work in the mill when by a sad mishap he slipped and fell against the rapidly revolving saw. His right arm was instantly severed from his body and thrown a considerable distance away and the side of his head was badly cut. He died in about fifteen minutes Esquire Waters held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of accidental death was returned The Messrs. Berg had medical attendance promptly on the ground, but too late to be of avail, and also bore the funeral expenses—good deeds for which they deserve praise. The deceased was a son of a widow woman who resides in Blacklick township, and was about 20 years of age. He was unmarried.

THE HERALD man, we take for granted didn't set fire to the timber land on Laurel Hill, but he assures us that a large portion of it was in flames last week. We have often heard of the land being ablaze with enthusiasm and all that figurative sort of thing, but never before of a conflagration like this If it be indeed true that the land spoken of is on fire in the regular old fashioned way, then surely he'll must be to pay for Laurel Hill! However, we shall endeavor to keep from becoming "skeered" till our neighbor sets the river on fire—which will not be during the present century.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTIONS.—We understand that a very interesting ceremony took place in our town on Tuesday last. Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Catholic Bishop of this diocese, came here on Monday night, and on the following morning Miss Catharine Beter (in religion Sister Mary David) made her solemn profession in the little chapel of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and Misses Bridget and Catharine Mason (in religion Sister Mary John and Sister Mary James) were received into the community. The Bishop was assisted during the ceremonies by Fathers Christy and Hackett.

THE clepsydra was one of the earliest of instruments for measuring time. It was run by water and answered the purpose for which it was intended but indifferently well. It was inaccurate, bulky, inconvenient Various improvements were made on it from time to time, and when we come down to the present day, we find the American Watch to be par excellence the time measurer of the world. Cham Roberts is sole agent for the sale of the American in Ebensburg A large lot direct from the manufactory just received.

E. J. MILLS is branching out. That is to say, he has gone into the grocery business on an extensive scale He has just received a large stock of coffees, teas sugars, spices, syrups, etc, etc., all which he assures us he will sell twenty per cent. cheaper than the cheapest To this assurance, we have only to add that Ed. is a man of his word. Rooms two doors west of the Diamond.

GEO. HUNTLEY'S store contains everything in the hardware line you can think of, from a needle to an anchor But if is about gardening implements that we desire to speak just now He has shovels and spades by the cord, hoes by the ton, rakes by the hundred, and mattocks, pruning knives, etc, in profusion. When you want anything in that line, be sure to call on George Huntley.

A MAN said of the big wind storm of last week that "it just set down on its hind legs and howled!" He was an original, and a man of sense. The reason that we know he possesses the latter enviable quality is because he buys what he needs in the way of general merchandise at V. S Barker's A new and full spring stock just received.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and their private United States Stamp. "Take no other." The market is full of imitations.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHNSTOWN, April 24, 1872.

Dear Freeman—The crazy man, generally known as "Kaiser," was found dead in a stable in Sharpsburg, on last Saturday morning, and was buried on Sunday. He was followed to his final earthly resting place by about 2,000 people of all ages and both sexes. Kaiser's right name was John Scheidly, or, as some have it, John Gschelelde. He was born in Michelbech, on the river Blitz, county of Gelldorf, and kingdom of Woertown, Germany, in the year 1812. He came to this country in 1853 as a peddler. He afterward dealt in scrap iron. He first came to New York, then to Baltimore, and subsequently to this place, where he became deranged. Trouble and disappointment were supposed to be the cause of this derangement of mind. Loving as he did the daughter of a Lutheran minister in Germany, his affection was not reciprocated, and this caused him great mental trouble. Kaiser was honest and upright, and was respected by his *landsmen*, or German friends, but was much ridiculed by our people, especially by Young Americans, some of whom may die as poor and as forsaken as the unfortunate Kaiser. Some say that Kaiser had property, but we think not. Peace to his ashes.

A young man named William Kinney, of Conemaugh borough, died on Sunday night of smallpox, after a few days' illness. It was thought that the disease had subsided entirely, but it would now seem otherwise. Great care and continued watchfulness, with every precautionary measure, will be necessary to eradicate this disease.

Alf. Heslop, one of our leading painters, informs us that he has been to the Summit renovating the hotel buildings lately purchased by Capt. Wm. Linton. This movement speaks well for the new landlord, and we think that he got the right man in the right place when he employed Alf. Heslop, as he does up all his jobs "according to Gunter." Alf. will do it more for anybody that wants him.

If anybody wants to catch snow water, all one has to do is to put tubs out on Sunday night, for it will possibly snow every Monday this summer.

We were down to see Mr. Alver Akers' garden on last Thursday, and we were astonished to see peas and asparagus up and growing finely and onions shining in green garments. Mr. Akers must have seized time by the forelock this spring.

Mr. Green of our town took us up a pair of stairs, leading from Main street, on Monday last, as he said, "to see the sights." He combed one hair, set us on a chair, twisted our neck nearly off, then gave us a Bible to hold. He then threatened to shoot us, and did actually point a large six-pounder at our head, but it didn't go off. We were so frightened that we sat perfectly still and prayed. We called round on Thursday, cane in hand, to resent the insult, but he begged off, and gave us six little notes with the picture of a man on each one. We think it is the likeness of Hartranft! Wesley Green takes the best photographs of any man in the State—we mean he takes better photographs than any other man in the State at No. 265 Main street, Johnstown. He also keeps for sale frames as large as the moon!

Iron has gone up in price,—so have nails,—so has California running stock, so has stock in the Cincinnati Convention! It is difficult to account for the rise, but perhaps the large investments in many different railroads in the United States, which have created a demand for iron.

Fresh fish can be regularly obtained in our market now. Also, onions and radishes by the bunch. New strawberries sold in Baltimore the other day at $2.50 per quart. That was cheap to those who had more money than they knew what to do with, but the delicacies did poor people no good.

A young couple came to town on last Tuesday afternoon from Geistown, and repaired to the German Catholic church, where they were united in the bonds of matrimony. The Johnstown Brass Band received notice of the event to be about, went out to Geistown in the evening and serenaded the party, who in turn gave them lots of good things. This was followed by a tip of the light fantastic toe, at the hotel kept by Mrs. Heflin. The Geistowners were favorably of the citizens of Geistown, as a clever and hospitable people, and would not be unwilling to renew the visit at any time.

Rev. Doyle of the Brethren Church was grossly sold, after a few days' illness. By some twenty or thirty of the members of his congregation, who repaired to his residence, loaded down with baskets, containing many of the comforts and luxuries of life. This act manifested a proper spirit, and we are sure Mr. Doyle took it kindly.

Wm. P. Patton has put up a new and true lathe at his new establishment in Sharpsburg. A frame-work is propelled or revolved by horse power, On this frame-work is a large metal wheel about ten feet in diameter, or thirty-three feet in circumference on the upper side, which revolves a small wheel, which is fastened to a shaft. This shaft has pulleys, or band-wheels, the bands propelling a circular saw, and a turning lathe. With two-horse power any quantity of turning can be done, as there is but little friction to overcome.

Alexander & Coppock had a grand opening on last Friday at the Opera House. We were going to describe the gorgeousness of the display of bonnets, hats and flowers, and hunted Webster's Quarto to find words adequate for words adequate to a description of the scene, but language utterly fails. It was a most—most—most—. Can't say it in English.

Henry Fritz, who lives on the Somerset road, about one mile from town, has three thousand grape-vines now growing and intends to set out fifteen hundred more. We saw his vineyard last fall when the grapes were ripe, and a prettier sight could not be seen. The ground faces the East and also the road, so that from the road one could see nearly every bunch of grapes in the lot. Mr. Fritz is an industrious and saving German, and takes great delight in cultivating grapes and gardening. The vicinity of Johnstown needs many more such enterprising and useful men.

We see from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that Dauphin county can boast one hundred and seventy licensed taverns and eating houses.—We thought Cambria county could do pretty well in eating and drinking, but Dauphin can beat us all hollow.

Large glass windows are the rage in Johnstown. Many of our private citizens are taking out the old-fashioned windows and putting in new ones with four panes to the window.—These windows make a decided improvement in the appearance of the town. ROB ROY.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The Social Temple of Honor convened at their Hall in this place on Friday evening last, and the following the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Through the dispensation of Almighty God, the Dispenser of all human events, it has pleased Him to remove from our midst our dearly beloved and esteemed Sister, Mary Jane Hueiphreys; therefore, in view of this dispensation of Divine Providence, be it

Resolved, That while recognizing the event as a certain condition to us all, we humbly bow to the will of the great Creator in this trying bereavement, believing as we do that what to us is a temporal loss is to our deceased Sister eternal gain.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the decea ed our heartfelt sympathy and condole with them in the loss of a true and devoted daughter, a kind and affectionate sister, an efficient co-worker in the cause of temperance, and a useful and beloved member of society.

Resolved, That the death of our Sister admonishes us so to live that when we are summoned from our labors here on earth we may be prepared to meet the great Chief above, in that Temple not made by hands, eternal in the heavens.

"We cannot tell who next may fall
Beneath the chastening rod·
One must be first, but let us all
Prepare to meet our God."

EILEEN LEWIS,
MARY E. JONES,
JOHN T. GRIFFITH, } Committee.

A VERY VALUABLE NUMBER of *Hearth and Home* for April 20th is before us. Besides several fine engravings, and the usual good assortment of excellent reading for all departments of the household, a Supplement in this number gives an account of a four years' Libel Suit brought against the Publishers for exposing Humbugs, in which the important rulings of Judge Brady of the N. Y. Supreme Court, and the testimony of leading physicians, take advanced ground in regard to the responsibility of manufactures and dealers in patent medicines. This will be specially interesting, not only to Lawyers, Physicians and Druggists, but to all who buy and use medicines, and to those who have been swindled by humbugs. A prominent feature, however, of this number of *Hearth and Home*, is the *New Story* by Dr. Eggleston, called the "Mystery of Metropolisville Scroll-master." The new story is entitled "The End of the World," illustrating life and scenes in the West thirty years ago. It is confidently believed that this will be one of the most attractive and useful American Stories yet brought out. Get this number especially, either of your newsman, or send a dime and get a postpaid copy from the publishers, ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The third Annual Convention of the Cambria County Sabbath School Association will be held in Wilmore, on Tuesday, May 14th next. Officers, teachers, and friends of the Sabbath School are cordially invited to attend; and it is earnestly desired that every school in the county be represented. The convention will begin its sessions at 10 o'clock a. m., continue during that day and evening, closing in time for the evening trains. Excursion tickets have been applied for on the railroad between Ebensburg and Johnstown.

J. R. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

THE descendants of Ham and the lovers of ham will no doubt be pleased to learn that Oatman has just received a huge cargo of prime fresh sugar-cured hams, which, after buying and frying, will please the tastes of all who consider the experiment worth trying. That's so, without any lying.

PERHAPS you don't know that Oatman's cheap cash grocery and provision emporium is the place of all places to buy anything you wish to eat, fresh, sweet, and at lowest cash rates—and then again perhaps you do know it. In either event, patronize him, and you'll be happy—or ought to be.

[Communicated.]

A Great Victory for the Miners of Gallitzin District.

MR. EDITOR—The Kittanning Coal Company of this place suspended work on the 16th of January last, because the miners would not consent to dig coal at a reduction of 10 cents per ton. The miners had only one day given them to consult over the matter, when they unanimously agreed to quit work and appealed to their fellow workmen to divide their work with them, which they honorably did with the exception of the Blair Iron and Coal Company. The bosses backed down from the agreement they had made with the miners. However, the miners of the Kittanning Coal Co., faced the storm, and with all the scarcity of work, it appears that their bread multiplied, like the manna in the desert, because their cause was just. On the 16t inst. the bosses of the Kittanning Coal Co., and the miners of said Company entered into a settlement of the difficulties existing between them—the miners not only retaining their former prices, but also making a gain of 7 per cent. over old rates. The miners suffered considerably, yet they taught those bosses a lesson that will not be forgotten for some time. The great demand, however for iron at present justifies them in giving the miners their just demands.

The miners of Johnstown based their demand on the same principle as the miners of Ohio—that is, on the great raise in the prices of iron in the market, which would afford the miner one dollar per ton at the present time. If the prices of iron had a downward tendency, how soon the Johnstown Company would resort to the lowering of miners' wages.

The miners of the Blair Iron and Coal Co., of Bennington district, are still waiting with patience, expecting that the Company will be as liberal with them as they were with the Johnstown miners, and by so doing, it might save a troublesome strike. I sincerely hope that the Blair Iron and Coal Co. will not remain silent many days on this question. If they do, it is certain that the miners will make their demand, in proportion to the advance on iron, which they would be justified in doing. That demand might not be pleasing to the Blair Iron and Coal Co. I think, and I profess to know, how the miners of Bennington district feel on the question, and I hope the Blair Iron and Coal Co. will concede portion of their profits to the hard-working miners of Bennington district, who just now are digging coal at thirteen cents per ton cheaper than any other miners working on the four-foot vein, while, I am sorry to say, which makes it worse with the Bennington miners, their vein of coal is not quite three feet. I hope the Company will take all these facts into consideration and save a strike.

MINER.

Gallitzin, April 22, 1872.

A MASTERPIECE.—Those who can appreciate the masterconception of the sculptor's chisel have only to visit Union Cemetery and see the grand and massive monument erected last Tuesday to the memory of the late Ebenezer Williams, father-in-law of Rev. T. R. Jones, of this place. The stone stands between 11 and 12 feet high, with four raised shields, while the family names, WILLIAMS, stand out in bold relief on the front of the shaft. The whole of this magnificent monument is of the very best quality of beautiful Italian marble, and deserves to be ranked on any egality with the workmanship of the great Angelo. We need hardly say that this beautiful monument, with its rare original designs, is from the chisel of that master sculptor Mr. John W. Logan of No. 13 Franklin street, Johnstown. Indeed Logan while here last week spent more time among the hills of Union and adjoining townships, as he was busy all the time erecting monuments, headstones, etc. Those who patronize Logan will save money, besides getting good work.

DR. ISENBERG, of Altoona, has the only right in Central Pennsylvania to apply the Falsom improvements on artificial teeth, and is not only ready but willing to promise in all cases (now matter how difficult) perfect satisfaction. This improvement is full vulcanized to public speakers, no matter how dim ult the case.—They will not fall in cou laughing, or talking. Ministers and lawyers should feel themselves particularly interested.

A CHALLENGE

We defy all other agents to produce a Sewing Machine equal to our new REMINGTON EMPIRE "NO. 2 FEED." Send for Samples of work, circulars, etc.

CARSON BROS., *Western Agents*,
No. 49 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents wanted. [April 27, '72.-1m.]

BACK TO THE STARTING POINT!

New Firm! New Goods!

R. R. DAVIS desires to make known to his old customers and everybody else that he has associated WM. BAXTER with him in the mercantile business, and that the new firm has removed to the room on R. R. Davis's High street, three doors west of the Diamond, where they will constantly keep a full stock of SEASONABLE GOODS of every description. Come and see what we can do for you.

R. R. DAVIS & CO.

Ebensburg, April 27, '72.-tf.

The undersigned desires to square his old books and would be pleased to have those owing him call and settle. R. R. DAVIS.

DEMMLER BROTHERS

No. 126 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.
AND DEALERS IN
Cutlery and House Furnishing Goods,

Have constantly on hand a large stock of Grocers' Tea and Spice Caddies, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Clothes Wringers, Bird Cages, &c., &c.

Proprietors of the celebrated Patent Adjustable Stove Shelves, *Wholesale and Retail. PRICES LOW.* [April 27,-1m.]

HUTCHISON & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in
IRON & WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
STEAM PUMPS,
Horizontal and Vertical Steam Engines, Hose, Belting, Packing and Mechanical Supplies,
Corner Wood St. and Second Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the Huntoon Steam Governor' Knowles' Patent Steam Pumps, RIDER Cut Off and Caloric Engines, Union Stone Co.'s Emery Wheels. [3m.]

STATEMENT of the Auditors' Settlement with the Supervisors of Blacklick township, Cambria county:

JOHN FERGUSON, SUPERVISOR.

In acc't with Blacklick Tp., Cambria Co., Dr.
1872, April 8.—To amount of work tax,
south side, ... $326.10
To amount of cash tax, south side, ... 81.52
" " " " north side, ... 96.51
" " rec'd of C. C. Makin, late Sup'r, 19.44
$523.57

CR.

By am't of work done on roads. $241.61
Time 67.75
By cash paid A. R. Longenecker's judgment and interest on same, 43.23
By cash paid Young's judgment and costs 20.52
By cash paid for two sledges 6.50
Orders of R. Boring and J. B. Ross 12.80
Cash paid for scraper 10.50
Atty's fees to W. H. Sechler, Esq., 5.00
Costs in case of A. R. Longenecker 16.25
Cash paid John Cannon vs. Am'r. 1.50
" " Elias Rowl nd, " 4.75
" " Samuel Wilson, " 4.75
Order paid Jos. S. Mardis for C. G. Mardis, dec'd, late Twp. Clerk. 9.45
Order paid John Hawks worth, 1.95
" " J. B. Ross, Twp. Clerk 4.00
Ret'ned to Com'rs on Seated List 32.00
Lost Tax exonerated 5.14
$490.70

Balance due township $32.87

We do certify that we have examined the above account and find it to be just and correct according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL WILSON, } Aud'rs
JOHN B. ROSS, Clerk.

REUBEN BORING, SUPERVISOR.

In acc't with Blacklick Tp., Cambria Co., Dr.
1872, April 8.—To amount of work tax, $387.32

CR.

By work done on roads $225.87
Time 58.75
Work by John B. Ross 46.01
" " Elias Edwards, ... 1.42
" " John Hawksworth 5.10
" " A. Makin, ... 1.66
" " Mathias Hoffman 2.33
Ret'ned to Com'rs on Seated List, 8.52
Lost Tax 2.25
$331.92

Balance due Township $55.40

We do hereby certify that we have examined the above account and find it just and correct according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

ELIAS ROWLAND, } Auditors.
SAMUEL WILSON, }
JOHN B. ROSS, Clerk. [April 27, '72.-3t.]

LIST OF RETAILERS of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the County of Cambria, as appraised for the year 1872:

Adams Township.

CLASS.	LIC'SE, &C.	CLASS.	LIC'SE, &C.
14 Lewis Shank	$7 50	14 Charles Helsel	$7 50

Allegheny Township.

13 William J. Buck 10 50

Blacklick Township.

14 G. B. Wike 7 50

Carrolltown Borough.

14 Andrew Haug	7 50	14 J. E. Maucher	7 50
14 John Wirtner	7 50	14 A. Walters	7 50
14 John Buck	7 50	14 Simon Schroth	7 50
14 J.W. Sharbaugh	7 50	12 A. A. Barker & Sn.	12 50

Cambria Borough.

13 John Ryan	10 50	14 John Klntz	7 50
13 Joseph Stibich	10 50	14 Hau'ahRockred	7 50
14 Dan'l M'Donald	7 50		

Coopersdale Borough.

14 John D. Adams 10 00

Conemaugh Borough.

14 Mich'l Toohey	7 50	14 Mrs. L. Aaron	7 50
14 John Stormer	7 50	14 Jacob Widman	7 50
14 Aug. Lehmyer	7 50		

Clearfield Township.

14 E. R. Dunegan	7 50	14 Alice Wharton	7 50

Croyle Township.

13 P.M. & J. Brown	10 50	14 J. D. Plummer	7 50
14 S. S. Paul	7 50	" J. D. Weutroth	7 50
" J. C. Stineman	7 50		

Chest Springs Borough.

13 Nutter & Co	10 50	14 Wm. W. Saupp	7 50
14 John Crouse	7 50	" Jacob Wagner	7 50

Chest Township.

14 Wm. S. Dickey	7 50	14 Thomas Ott	7 50

Carroll Township.

14 John Soissing	7 50	14 Nich. Lambour	7 50

East Conemaugh Borough.

13 P. F. Shaffer	10 50	14 Bracken & Egan	7 50
" J. S. Buchanan	10 50	" D. A. Berkeypile	7 50

Ebensburg Borough.

14 S. Fields	7 50	13 M. L. Oatman	10 50
" C. T. Koberts	7 50	" Myers & Lloyd	10 50
" Lemon & Murray	7 50	" Zahm & Son	10 50
" S. F. McCann	7 50	" R.R. Davis & Co.	10 50
" G. G. Owens	7 50	" V. S. Barker	10 50
" S. H. Davis	7 50	" J. P. Thompson	10 00
" E. J. Mills	7 50	12 E. Roberts & Son	13 00
" R. J. Lloyd	7 50	" Geo. Huntley	13 00
" V. Luttringer	7 50	" A. A. Barker & S'n	13 00
" Jacob Thomas	7 50		

Franklin Borough.

14 S. C. Bole & Co.	7 50	14 Peter Rubritz	7 50
" E. Custer	7 50	13 D. W. Coulter	10 50

Gallitzin Township.

14 Margaret Cain	7 50	14 David Mills	7 50
" Patrick Smith	7 50	" John J. Troxell	7 50
" Jas. C. Murray	7 50	" C. D. Bradley	7 50
" Math. Dignann	7 50	" Marg't Whalen	7 50
" A. J. Sauker	7 50	13 Thos. Bradley	10 00
" F. J. Christy	7 50		

Johnstown Borough.

1 Wood, Morrell & Co	200 50	14 Math Mooney	7 50
9 T G Stewart & Co	25 50	" Andrew Moses	7 50
11 Geis & Foster	15 50	" Oscar Graff	7 50
" Chas H Suppes	15 50	" Jacob Wild	7 50
12 F W Hay	13 00	" A J Swartz	7 50
" J Swank & Co	13 00	" Wm Caldwell	7 50
" Jacob Fend	13 00	" Georgewood	7 50
" John Dibert	13 00	" A Pfeiffer	7 50
" Aldendifer and Coppock	13 00	" T W Yoder	7 50
" Benford & Wayne	13 00	" John Muller	7 50
13 Griffin & Tittle	10 50	" John Schnable	7 50
" Wm Updegraff	10 50	" Jacob Kaufman	7 50
" Geis & Reuth	10 50	" J Bloch	7 50
" G Bentley	10 50	" Wm Berlin	7 50
" Jas J Murphy	10 50	" J Q A Benshoff	7 50
" John T Kluney	10 50	" J Rankin	7 50
" John Thomas	10 50	" Neuman & Co	7 50
" M H Mayer	10 50	" M & A Nathan	7 50
" Jno J Murphy	10 50	" L Cohen	7 50
" C T Frazer	10 50	" R Schultz	7 50
" D Dibert & Son	10 50	" L Luckhardt	7 50
" S J Hess & Bro	10 50	" D W Harshberger	7 50
" T & G Gallagher	10 50	" Chas J Yost	7 50
" M L Gronberg	10 50	" W Pike	7 50
" Chas Unvergnzgt	10 50	" M P Meagher	7 50
" V Louther	10 50	" D G McCullough	7 50
" G Wagner & Son	10 50	" C E Tibbott	7 50
" W J Rose & Co.	10 50	" Mary L Keenie	7 50
14 L F Littenberger	7 50	" John M Reese	7 50
" M Lee & Co	7 50	" Cath'ne Morris	7 50
" Rob't Sugerson	7 50	" Davis & Lewis	7 50
" Chas Murr	7 50	" Chas Oswald	7 50
" Hay Brothers	7 50	" Rich'd Bennett	7 50
" John Jordan	7 50	" A D Brinker	7 50
" A Knauss	7 50	" J H M'Cullough	7 50
" Thos Gallagher	7 50	" Mary Eckenrode	7 50
" George Heiser	7 50	" D J Hubert	7 50
" J W Stevenson	7 50	" J Cunningham	7 50
" Wm M'Pherson	7 50	" John Hannan	7 50
" George King	7 50	" F Border	7 50
" Hoff & Kreiger	7 50	" Jos Kountz	7 50
" Christ Kimple	7 50	" C Hochstein	7 50
" A Gearhardt	7 50	" Chas Samuel	7 50
" Brindle, Kunkel & Co	7 50	" G Shaffer	7 50
" Adam Pfarr	7 50	" F Krebbs	7 50
" G J Thomas	7 50	" Fockler & Co	7 50
" A Burgraff	7 50	" D C Morris	7 50
" Emil Young	7 50	" James Quinn	7 50
" N & C A Horne	7 50	" J Thomas & Co	7 50
" A S Wagstaff	7 50	" Albert Recke	7 50
		" Dibert & Bioch	7 50

Jackson Township.

14 Samuel Stiles	7 50	14 Da'id Simmons	7 00
14 George Wehe	7 50		

Loretto Borough.

14 F X Haid	7 50	13 Shields & Son	10 50
" H T O'Friel	7 50	" A J Christy	10 50
" Mary Kinsella	7 50	" Jos Morris	10 50
" M Luttringer	7 50	" John Bradley	10 50

Millville Borough.

13 G W Stutzman	10 50	14 H W Given	7 50
14 P M'Dermott	7 50	14 Wm W Jones	7 50

Richland Township.

14 Bernard Neess	7 50	14 Geo Burkey	7 50
" John Mattern	7 50	" Henry Shaffer	7 50
" Isaac B Horner	7 50	" Geo Conrad	7 50

Summitville Borough.

14 John Eger	7 50	14 Wm M'Connell	7 50
" Marg't Gillan	7 50	" Jas A Maher	7 50
" Christ Reich	7 50		

Susquehanna Township.

14 P W Helfrich	7 50	14 Peter Garman	7 50

Washington Twp.

13 Martin & Co	10 50	" E McIntosh	7 50
" Wm Pringle	10 50	" Jane Swe

The Election of President and Vice President.

HOW CONDUCTED.

There is nothing more complicated than the election of President and Vice President under our present political system. How it could ever have been devised is a mystery. There are few even among our most intelligent men who can explain from the commencement the manner in which a President and Vice President are elected, and the great mass of the people are profoundly ignorant. We propose here to trace the election up from its germ. First, there is the primary town or local caucus for the different parties; then comes the county, district and State conventions; through that machinery delegates are appointed to a national convention. These national conventions nominate candidates.—These nominations, however, legally amount to nothing. Each State elects a number of Electors corresponding to its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and they vote for whom they choose absolutely for President and Vice President. There is nothing requiring them to vote for any man who has been nominated, except so far as they may consider it binding in honor. The Constitution intended that they should have the first and final choice. Its framers supposed that the Electors would be among the first men of the country, and would be better judges of who would be fit for President and Vice President than their constituents, the people; hence they were made an intermediate body. In order to give these Electoral Colleges full authority the Electors are obliged to vote by secret ballot.

Suppose, for instance, that Ohio should popularly cast its twenty-two Electoral votes for the candidates who were in the field, and supposed to be against Grant and his colleague, but upon counting the Electoral votes there might be a number for Grant. These votes would stand, and it would be next to or quite impossible to find out the persons who had cast them against the will of the people. The United States Senator in this State is voted for by the members of the Legislature *viva voce*, and if there is any betrayal of pledges the responsibility cannot be dodged. But there is no such security in our votes for President and Vice President. It is to the credit of the country that thus far in seventy years no elector, under the shield of the secret ballot, has ever cast a vote different from that which it was intended by the people he should give. But it may happen in the future. Our politics are becoming more corrupt, and if there was a close vote in the Electoral College between rival candidates there is no knowing what might happen. The electoral or intermediate system ought to be abolished. After the Electoral College has met in each State on the first Wednesday of December, and cast its vote, it sends a messenger with it to Washington.

Early in February the votes of the States are opened in a joint session of the two Houses, the President of the Senate presiding.—In case one candidate has a majority over all the others, he is declared elected. If not the Senate retires to its chamber, and the House proceeds to vote for the three highest candidates who had been voted for by the Electors. The vote, however, is not according to the usual form, but is given by States. Thus, New York is called with her thirty one members. They ask leave to retire. Sixteen of them divide that the vote of the State—and it is only one—be recorded for the candidate running against Grant. Delaware is called, which has but a single member, and he casts one vote, the same as has been given by the thirty-three gentlemen from the Empire State. Each State has simply one vote, and a majority of the delegation determines it—A majority of all the States, which are now thirty-seven in number, would be nineteen, and that is absolutely required. If the vote should stand eighteen for U. S. Grant, eighteen for Judge Davis, and one State equally divided and casting no vote, there would be no choice. On the 4th of March the session of Congress not only terminates, but the terms of its members expire. In the two or three weeks they have to vote they may not have chosen any man for President. The House has been, on one occasion, nine weeks in choosing a Speaker, and it is reasonable to assume it might be three weeks and not elect a President. Then, we hear the reader inquire, who, on the 4th of March, would be President? We will further explain. When there is no choice for President and no choice for Vice President, the United States Senate chooses the latter officer. By a wise provision in the Constitution, the Senate selects between the two highest candidates voted for by the Electors. As the Senators vote individually, a choice is almost certain to be made. The Vice President being elected, and the 4th of March arriving without a President, he assumes that office for four years, the same as if the President had died, or as if he himself had been elected. In case there is no Vice President on the 4th of March the office devolves upon the President *pro tem* of the Senate; and, in case of his disability, upon the Speaker of the House; then upon the Chief Justice of the United States; and, finally, upon the oldest, in length of service, of the Associate Justices. But, in case of the disability of both President and Vice President, the person discharging the duties of President does not hold the full term, but only until the next annual November election, when a new President and Vice President will be elected for four years.

This Electoral system ought to be abolished; it affords too great an opportunity for fraud to reflect the wishes and intentions of the people. It is too complicated. The Presidential vote of the different States could be indicated, and the State autocracy preserved, by voting directly for President and Vice President, and then checking at Washington a number of votes equal to our Senatorial and delegate representation. If this is not done, we shall upon some fine morning wake up and find ourselves shamefully betrayed by the men in whom we have reposed confidence as Electors. The law ought also to be so changed that Congress could commence to vote early in the session, in December, for putting it off till the middle of February renders the risk too great that no choice at all will be made.

But, more than all, there ought to be some provision made for a contested election. Each House is the judge of the qualification and election of its own members in Congress, and in all the States there is a provision by which a contest for Governor and other State officers is to be judicially decided. But for President, the highest office of the Republic, with all its vast responsibilities, there is a silence in the Constitution and the laws of Congress that opens the door for the most tremendous trouble, if not anarchy. Congress seems to be supreme in the counting of the votes. It seems to have the power to reject the vote of any State at its pleasure. There is no revising of its errors in the Supreme Court, or any other tribunal. Here an opportunity is given to a corrupt majority in the House to throw out votes enough to defeat the will of the people without any remedy. At the last Presidential election the vote of Georgia was not counted, and it was threatened to throw out New York, upon some vague charge of fraud, if its vote had been decisive of the contest. This ought not to be permitted. Above all other officers, there ought to be a method by which a man, conceiving himself chosen President, could legally contest the choice of the competitor, and, in case of success, be put in possession of the office. The sooner this is done the better.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

ON LIMBS.—The editor of the Binghamton *Democrat*, after a patient and careful examination, is able to report as follows on what he knows about feminine pedal extremities: "The dark girl with a large leg will become fat at thirty, and lie abed until midday. The brunette with slender limbs will worry your soul out with jealousy. The olive-skinned maiden with a pretty round limb will make you happy. [Hereafter we expect "olive-skinned maidens" will be in great demand.] The blonde with a large limb degenerates at thirty-five into the possessor of a pair of ankles double the natural size, and addicted to rheumatism. The fair-haired damsel with thin limbs will get up at half-past five in the morning to scold the servants, and spend her nights talking scandal over tea. The little, rosy girl with a sturdy, muscular, well-turned limb, will be just the girl you want. If you can find a red-haired girl with a large limb pop the question at once. The short lady should possess a slender limb; the tall lady should possess a large and angular one."

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
The application of **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, and FLATULENCY, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

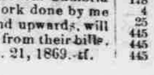
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and healthy material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands or other parts of the system, Sores, Sores, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all waste of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and destruction which is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT will and does secure,
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.
WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—*Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1865.
DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered so long and so severe. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, sweeter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency, Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Dr. Crook's WINE or TAR
Established 1862.
A remedy which has been tested for 10 years, and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; per forming many remarkable cures merits a trial from all who are suffering from similar affections and vainly seeking relief. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?
Coughs and Colds.—The Druggists say it cures them all
Asthma.—The relief and cure of it are marvelous.
Bronchitis.—Every sufferer will find relief and cure
Throat Ailments require only a few doses.
Lung Disease.—Has cured cases pronounced incurable
Debility.—It renovates and invigorates the system.
Liver Complaint.—Most effective regulator of this organ
Dyspepsia.—Healthy action on the stomach cures it.
Appetizer.—It is healthgiving and appetite restoring.
Urinary Organs.—Action on them is marked and prompt.
DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value, which make it unsurpassed, not only for the complaints enumerated but it rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood, and begets a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick. If you are afflicted in any way, we know if you try the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, you will add your testimony to its great value in correcting any "ills that flesh is heir to." Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, and old Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.
Prepared only by
OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST
Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

TREASURER'S SALE
—OF—
UNSEATED LANDS AND LOTS
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, A. D. 1872.

I, JOHN COX, Treasurer of Cambria County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly in said Commonwealth, directing the time and manner of selling Unseated Lands for Taxes, *do hereby give notice* that the following described Tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground in the said County of Cambria, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to pay arrearages of taxes due thereon for one year or more, will be offered for sale at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the **Second Monday** (being the **10th** day) **of June next.** and continue, by adjournment from day to day, until the whole be sold for such arrearages of taxes and costs necessarily accruing thereon.

UNSEATED LANDS.

NAMES OF OWNERS OR WARRANTEES.

Ac's Per's.				*Years.*	*Taxes.*
		ADAMS TOWNSHIP.			
433	40	Robert Ross		1870 & 1871	$ 26 85
401		Jacob Clement	"	"	24 87
81		Thomas Smith	"	"	2 76
50		Thomas Smith	"	"	1 70
245	54	Penn'a R. R. Co	"	"	52 60
400		Henry Rice	"	"	24 80
223		James Costlow	"	"	7 59
100		Francis Devlin	"	"	6 20
197		Henry Barrington	"	"	8 93
		BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.			
100		John Jordan	"	"	11 23
100		Andrew Duff	"	"	8 70
300		Jacob Pressinger	"	"	43 80
335		Paul Lebo	"	"	48 88
137		Daniel Leavy	"	"	20 01
97		John W. Duncan	"	"	12 00
80		Jas. Duncan's Estate	"	"	5 40
160		Samuel Reed & Stiles	"	"	7 20
219		Lewis Edwards, Jr	"	"	9 86
100		Samuel Brallier	"	"	7 88
317		Lewis Barr	"	"	40 58
130		John Tilford	"	"	16 06
33		Thomas Stiles	"	"	3 65
20		Duncan & Brallier	"	"	1 35
37		Henry B. Campbell	"	"	4 55
50		William Davis	"	"	4 35
50		Gabriel Boring	"	"	6 18
105		Thomas Williams	"	"	12 95
100		A. S. Rathbone	"	"	17 43
515		Daniel & John Davis	"	"	39 19
160		Stewart & Stooten	"	"	7 84
		CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP.			
33		E. Abrams & Samuel Bennett	"	"	4 15
114		Thomas H. Stewart	"	"	6 33
356		George Reynolds	"	"	19 76
174		John Morgan	"	"	21 58
100		John Brown	"	"	7 40
150		Evan M. Davis	"	"	8 70
100		Johnston Moore	"	"	13 75
		CARROLL TOWNSHIP.			
108		Thomas Edwards	"	"	18 25
25		John Hoops	"	"	4 23
100		Thomas Williams	"	"	16 90
160		John Baldwin	"	"	24 35
59		Godfrey Twells	"	"	9 98
108		James Hoops	"	"	27 65
90		John B. Huffman	"	"	15 21
240		Alex. Barr (part of)	"	"	22 56
240		Alex. Barr (part of)	"	"	18 00
		CHEST TOWNSHIP.			
336	110	William Parker	"	"	138 17
452	44	Anthony Simons	"	"	151 42
452	44	Nat'n Loughborough	"	"	151 42
286	44	Christian Rutland	"	"	129 34
435	153	John Ashley	"	"	144 73
400	63	Thomas Masters	"	"	134 09
370	28	John Ketland	"	"	90 65
123	80	Henry Phillips	"	"	36 90
201	84	Cha Phillips	"	"	67 89
225	68	George Poke	"	"	56 65
332	37	Joseph Pope	"	"	56 90
212	44	Samuel Ruth	"	"	55 34
168	132	George Gilson	"	"	65 43
150	132	Henry Gesler	"	"	15 60
134	57	Samuel Peters	"	"	50 19
319	157	Hugh Hoops	"	"	33 18
282	108	John Pope	"	"	44 76
216	163	James Hoops	"	"	87 00
266	141	George Hoops	"	"	31 04
124	121	Nathan Foster	"	"	16 10
187	120	Henry Foster (part of)	"	"	16 71
72		Joseph Pope (part of)	"	"	16 13
200		Andrew Weaver	"	"	104 40
450		William Gray	"	"	36 90
74		Simon Noel	"	"	6 98
433	153	Joseph Gray	"	"	29 06
350		Jas. Foster & G. Gilson	"	"	162 31
383		Sam'l Butler & S. Ruth	"	"	66 52
428		Thomas Penrose	"	"	69 41
263	71	William Parsons	"	"	127 56
135	134	Henry Phillips	"	"	65 48
156	137	Simon Walker	"	"	49 46
173	139	John Hoops	"	"	19 80
400		George Swentz	"	"	41 60
400		Robert Ewing	"	"	41 60
377	106	Lloyd & Mipsh	"	"	36 57
279		Finney & Barrows	"	"	25 11
162		Dress & Fox	"	"	15 00
100		Freiderick Oberscb	"	"	3 00
60		William Butler	"	"	1 80
100		James Foster	"	"	15 00
		CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.			
233	154	William Barton	"	"	32 05
100		Samuel Bethel	"	"	15 00
233	154	Ezekial Farmer	"	"	94 95
116		William Tilton	"	"	18 40
25		John Mitchell	"	"	3 76
188		Lewis Wolf	"	"	28 20
25		John Young	"	"	3 56
200		Abraham Singer	"	"	30 00
1	0	Wm. Barton (part of)	"	"	17 20
100		Wm. Barton (part of)	"	"	17 20
200		Patrick Kelly	"	"	25 60
200		Patrick Such	"	"	25 60
60		Mark Maguire	"	"	11 64
130		Sylvester McMullen	"	"	20 02
400		James Harris	"	"	60 00
43		Francis Cooper	"	"	2 78
200		Jesse Hoops	"	"	25 60
400		Bell & Blair	"	"	77 60
400		Joseph Harris	"	"	60 00
25		Mic'l & Henry Cooper	"	"	10 36
184	60	Jesse Hoops (part of)	"	"	39 02
188		James Hoops	"	"	28 10
100		Joseph Cooper	"	"	2 60
169		Calvin & Ranstead	"	"	37 85
426		Samuel Calvin	"	"	81 32
14		William McMullen	"	"	2 20
		CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.			
82		Widow Stewart	"	"	6 16
77		Williams & Buck	"	"	4 25
77		James Burk	"	"	4 40
300	126	Richard Smith	"	"	21 90
		CROYLE TOWNSHIP.			
440		Henry West	"	"	29 92
245	54	Penn'a R. R.	"	"	25 16
		Lots Nos. 3 and 4—Anna Maria Balen	"	"	2 20
11	99	Samuel S. Paul	"	"	1 61
18		P. M. & G. Brown	"	"	2 91
150		Anthony Varner	"	"	8 40
		JACKSON TOWNSHIP.			
405		John Hubley	"	"	45 91
25		Daniel Goughnour	"	"	3 38
100		Daniel Levy	"	"	15 86
413		William Morris	"	"	46 40
208		Isaac Benson	"	"	23 33
42		Alexander Hunter	"	"	4 84
181		Daniel Farley	"	"	20 60
184		Joseph Ewing	"	"	20 98
89		James Rees	"	"	10 12
405	135	John Simpson	"	"	45 91
116		Samuel Davis	"	"	17 63
116		James Bracken	"	"	11 98
293		John Wigton (part of)	"	"	33 41
300		John Stonebraker	"	"	19 80
31		George R. Sharp	"	"	2 03
236		A. S. Rathbone	"	"	20 77
50		Abram Goughnour	"	"	4 60
125		Samuel Brallier	"	"	20 60
70		Samuel Brallier	"	"	5 32
40		Henry Rorabach	"	"	3 04
		GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.			
48		Dr. John T. Christy	"	"	9 51
100		Aaron Bowen et al	"	"	25 08
		William McDougal (part of)	"	"	13 20
220		Mifflin Hannan	"	"	29 04
200		Solomon Reamy	"	"	29 60
400		Thomas Gorman	"	"	65 60
18		S. C. Baker	"	"	1 73
		SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP.			
220		Jacob Nagle	"	"	12 74
220		Henry Woods	"	"	12 74
220		James Dalton	"	"	12 74
220		James Scargut	"	"	12 74
357	80	Isaac Brennan	"	"	19 71
440		William Smith, D. D.	"	"	25 52
130		Henry & Cornelius Zeliers	"	"	7 54
439	120	John Eberman	"	"	14 93
31		Edward Sensor	"	"	1 73
370	40	Israel Jones	"	"	21 46
429		Wilson Hunt	"	"	24 89
440		Ebenezer Branham	"	"	25 52
		SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.			
100		Morgan James	"	"	14 20
200		James Thompson	"	"	76 56
146		S. W. Fisher	"	"	10 96
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.			
30		Henry Sergent	"	"	2 16
		CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.			
81		Thomas Jackson	"	"	13 65
3761		Arent Sonman	"	"	191 86
400		Richard Constantine	"	"	29 40
400		J. R. McFarlane	"	"	29 40
252		Simon Boop	"	"	20 67
176		Henry L. Patterson	"	"	26 38
100		A. M. & R. White	"	"	15 00
272		F. George	"	"	18 85
200		Philip West	"	"	16 40
150		Philip Collins	"	"	12 30
50		Daniel Henry	"	"	3 30
50		Daniel Murray	"	"	2 40
3761		Cambria Mining & Manufacturing Co	"	"	180 54
1014		David Watson	"	"	32 45
		WHITE TOWNSHIP.			
302		Simon Walker	"	"	16 78
400		Henry Philips	"	"	24 80
69		Lewis Wolf	"	"	4 49
333		John Martin	"	"	13 93
217		John Thompson	"	"	8 52
473	153	Robert Atkins	"	"	29 50
100		Joseph Hutchinson	"	"	14 10
410	60	Robert Boggs	"	"	11 74
410	60	Mary Brown	"	"	11 71
410	60	Andrew Small	"	"	11 71
433	153	William Cotes	"	"	44 60
263		James Wilson	"	"	20 50
102	109	William George	"	"	8 00
200	7	Abraham Wilmore	"	"	20 60
30		Thomas Ketland	"	"	1 67
47		Jeremiah Musser	"	"	4 12
98		Jacob Kring	"	"	8 35
483		Patrick Boreland	"	"	39 22
100		John Myer	"	"	6 50
178	81	George Graff	"	"	29 56
4		Graff & Malone	"	"	42
25		George Walters	"	"	1 41
445		Alexander Brown	"	"	62 66
445		Thomas Brown	"	"	113 39
445		William Harris	"	"	41 54

Ac's Per's.				*Years.*	*Taxes.*
		WHITE TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.			
216	156	Henry Phillips		1870 & 1871	28 08
459	158	Simon Walker	"	"	56 24
36		Patrick Donahue	"	"	3 65
45		John Ketland	"	"	2 93
174	108	Thomas Sanborn	"	"	12 02
523	80	Henry Phillips	"	"	150 02
150		Henry Bush	"	"	9 99
386		Thomas Canby	"	"	61 06
221	19	John Craig	"	"	44 85
527		Frederick Molynoux	"	"	67 18
100		David Jackson	"	"	4 99
100		Henry Kipple	"	"	5 53
100		William Barlin	"	"	6 50
31		Lewis Wolf	"	"	2 01
100		William Lambert	"	"	10 30
150		Joseph Bardine	"	"	13 80
100		Jefferson Smith	"	"	5 70
99	87	James Colderwood	"	"	5 70
370	141	Thomas Sanborn	"	"	54 02
170	98	Simon Walker	"	"	50 66
352		Henry Phillips	"	"	105 49
250		Calvin & Ranstead	"	"	32 89
111		Charles McGough	"	"	8 99
381	153	Frederick Molyneux	"	"	33 79
445		John Harris	"	"	41 54
446		James Reed	"	"	122 75
		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.			
400		Hershberger's Tract	"	"	6 80
150		Heirs of C. Ihmsen	"	"	7 75
60		George Shrum	"	"	4 13
260		Henry Sutton	"	"	15 52
300		G. Gates (Giersbi'ger)	"	"	15 50
233		John Steel	"	"	15 34
400		Jacob Crook	"	"	20 58
132		G. Funk & T. Vickroy	"	"	9 17
27	17	Francis Devlin	"	"	1 86
89		Mathew Newkirk	"	"	26 60
200		John Wertz	"	"	12 02
400		William Wertz	"	"	20 58
100		David Gates	"	"	5 16
400		Philip Collins	"	"	20 58
12		Emanuel James	"	"	7 80

SEATED LANDS.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold the following Seated Lands and Lots of Ground on which taxes remain unpaid, and which have been returned to the Commissioners agreeably to the Act of Assembly of April 20, 1844:

NAMES OF OWNERS OR WARRANTEES.

Acres.				*Years.*	*Taxes.*
		ADAMS TOWNSHIP.			
83		Francis Gibbons, Jr.		1869	$ 4 50
54		Joseph Fry		1870	5 66
1388		Cambria Coal, Iron and Lumber Co	"		68 40
		BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.			
33		Margaret Brady		1869 & 1870	5 89
90		Henry Egholt	"	"	16 94
103		William McCombie	"	"	13 75
180		Mulford & Alters	"	"	129 21
10		Ann Owens	"	"	9 45
10		Benjamin Gilpatrick	"	"	1 36
111		Conrad Huffman	"	"	10 20
72		Wm. R. Morgan Est	"	"	8 93
178		Robert Edwards	"	"	12 46
100		John & Jas. Stoneback	"	"	9 00
132		Richard Tudor	"	"	4 20
		CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP.			
150		Thomas E. Evans	"		15 69
Houses.		CAMBRIA BOROUGH.			
Lots.					
	1	David Bower	"	"	7 30
	1	Joseph Barthel	"	"	5 15
	1 ½	Catharine Barry	"	"	9 63
	1	John Fitzpatrick	"	"	9 04
	1	John Fallen	"	"	11 45
	1	William Lyshon	"	"	7 60
	1	Patrick McBride	"	"	3 15
	½	Patrick McCaffrey	"	"	3 80
	1	Peter Anom	"	"	2 24
	1	Jacob Lightner	"	"	2 24
	1	Adam Boulder	"	"	2 24
	½	Owen Smullen	"	"	3 96
	1	P. F. Light	"	"	3 99
Acres.		CARROLL TOWNSHIP.			
100		Charles Elig	"	"	9 02
77		Elizabeth Haines	"	"	2 80
100		Jacob Kratzer	"	"	2 82
115		Lawrence Smith	"	"	7 01
		CHEST TOWNSHIP.			
60		Jacob Leiden	"	"	90
162		Dress & Fox	"	"	5 45
72		Patrick Flynn	"	"	4 80
25		Jno. Dougherty's Est	"	"	86
63		Jacob Nagle's Estate	"	"	1 62
100		Uriah Lloyd	"	"	2 60
200		John Hipsh	"	"	3 56
Lots.		CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.			
	2	J. M. Pennock	"	"	75
Acres.		CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.			
119		Bingham & Holliday	"	"	34 25
	1	Thomas Farrell	"	"	1 77
69		A. L. Holliday	"	"	21 10
500		Abe Hunsberger	"	"	132 30
57		George Litzinger	"	"	9 35
30		Felix McGuire	"	"	3 51
41		Reed & Tudor	"	"	2 90
169		Charles Ranstead	"	"	62 94
378		Thomas Patterson	"	"	73 75
50		Timothy Sheehan	"	"	75
500		Lewis Pinck	"	"	109 20
215		Lowther & Lloyd	"	"	25 71
50		Jos. Trexler's Estate	"	"	2 10
50		Arthur Watson	"	"	7 25
		CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.			
½		John Beam, 1st ward	"	"	8 70
Houses.	*Lots.*				
	1 1	John Ogden, 2d w'rd	"	"	8 42
	1	Edw. Engler, "	"	"	2 42
	1	Casper Hurley, 2d w'd	"	"	1 00
Acres.		CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.			
1		C. B. Ellis	"	"	2 80
12		David Firner's Est'e	"	"	82
14		William Orr	"	"	11 76
30		Jas. S. Orr's Estate	"	"	9 10
456		Cambria Iron Co	"	"	25 00
30		Peter Horner	"	"	1 00
189		King & Shoemberger	"	"	9 00